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SPRING 1919

FERGUSON Seed Farms

Bred-Up FIELD SEEDS and
Selected GARDEN SEEDS Tested

Sherman Texas

By this sign You may know the Quality



A. H. Ferguson
Certified Seed
Yield 100%
Weighed & Packed
from Test Row
Prove It
see page
5 and 6

FERGUSON
SEED FARMS



SHERMAN
TEXAS

"Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back"

Ferguson's Stringless Guarantee

What is a Guarantee? A guarantee to be of any service must have a clear, well defined meaning and be based on reason and fairness to both parties.

About Representations We try not only to be truthful to the letter and the spirit of all our representations, but to even avoid making misleading suggestions. Some seedsmen offer to sell you anything they think you will buy. We will not even sell you any variety of seed until by some test or observation we have reason to believe that it is desirable for the Southwest. We want your confidence in our ability and reliability as "folks" and as seedsmen. What is more, we want to deserve it. We try to make our seeds good

enough to please you before they are shipped, but if we fail in this, Ferguson's **STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** absolutely takes care of all mistakes or differences of opinion.

This Guarantee means just what it says and we fully understand that we must make our seeds good enough to be satisfactory to you or there is no sale. By far the greater part of our seeds are bred-up, grown and prepared by or for us, under our own supervision and handling. The small amount produced and prepared by others are secured from what we believe to be reliable and dependable sources, who are also careful and conscientious in protecting the quality of their seeds.

We, of course, give no guarantee expressed or implied as to your crops. No reasonable person expects this, but here is our Stringless Guarantee:



But You Want GOOD SEEDS—Not Guarantees

OUR TRIAL GROUNDS ARE ALSO YOURS. For 15 years they have been accumulating information for your protection. They are here in the Southwest in the climate where your crops will be grown. We test the promising new varieties by the side of the best bred-up strains of the old well-known, good varieties. We have seed specialists making these tests every year in order that your order of seeds from us may not make your farm and your garden an expensive trial ground. Last season we tested in the fields over 2,000 samples of garden seeds, 719 varieties and strains of cotton seed, 391 varieties and strains of corn, and nearly 8,000 varieties and selections of wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet, sudan grass and various grains and forage crops. We grow trial ground tests of all the seeds we sell every year as well as make the germination tests referred to below.

GARDEN SEED TRIAL GROUNDS. As an example of the usefulness of our garden seed trial grounds we may mention only our test of beans. We made 84 tests of green and wax potted beans in our trial grounds. All these varieties were cataloged by prominent seedsmen who sell seeds to Southwestern farmers and gardeners. Our tests showed that there were only 25 or 30 that should be sold to Southwestern farmers and gardeners, and then, only selected strains of some of these varieties were found desirable ones according to our tests and observations. Therefore, if you order from us, you escape 50 odd chances of getting an undesirable variety of beans planted in your garden.

WE IMPROVE THE CHANCES FOR "GOOD STANDS." Every lot of seeds prepared or handled by us must first prove by test that it has good quality and germination before it will be shipped out. We make these germination tests in order that our customers may be protected from the annoyance and loss of poor stands due to planting seed of unusually low vitality. We are farmers and gardeners, as well as seedsmen and know what it means to plant seed that will not germinate. We cannot protect your garden from drought or your own poor planting, but we can and will supply you with dependable seeds. In the case of special lots of garden seed that normally have low germination tests, you may know that they are up to the high standard recognized by the "Standard Germination Tests."

WE TEST FOR WEED SEED. No person wants to buy weed seeds at the price of alfalfa or other seeds, much less do they want to plant weed seeds. We take every reasonable precaution to have our seeds free from weed seed, especially seeds of pest weeds, such as Johnson Grass, Dodder, Cheat and the like. To this end we test and analyze the seed for purity in order that we may definitely know if weed seed are, or are not, present.

WE CLEAN AND GRADE SEEDS with powerful motor driven machines, especially equipped to handle each kind of seeds. An example of the practical advantage of what such cleaning and grading means to your crop may be seen by referring to the work on oats described on page 8. We have special machines for cotton, corn and all the different classes of seeds.



Investigate! Don't Argue!

Each pile of corn is the crop from one row. Both rows of equal length and stand; grown side by side.
Photographed in Test Grounds of Ferguson Seed Farms.

Finding Out What Seeds Are Best

Methods vs Chance

Test vs Guess

Results vs Opinion

What is the difference between the seeds improved by a farmer and seeds bred-up by a seed-breeding Seed-Farm? If **good** seeds are produced by farmers where do **better** seeds of newer and **better** varieties come from?

How can I tell whether or not the seeds produced or sold by Smith are better than the seeds produced or sold by Jones?

Out of the large number of varieties of field and garden seed listed in seed catalogs how may I know which ones will give **me** the best results here in the Southwest? Do seedsmen know, and if so how do **they** find out?

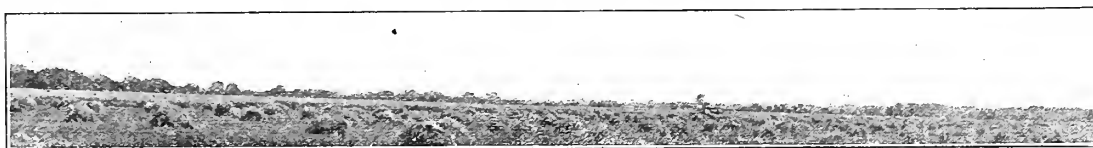
Ferguson has certified **MEBANE TRIUMPH** cotton seed quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.50 a bushel. A dozen or more dealers and growers are quoting me

Mebane Triumph cotton seed at the same or even lower prices. How may I decide whether or not any of these fellows have seeds that yield better than my own, and if so, **how much** better; and by what **method**, **test** or **result** can I intelligently decide from whom I may get better seeds that will yield better **quality** and greater **quantity** than the seeds I now have?

There are a dozen or more varieties of corn grown by the farmers living within one mile of my farm. Are all these varieties equally good yielders? If not, am I left to **chance**, **guess** and mere **opinion** to get a definite answer to my questions?

These and a hundred others are common questions with farmers and gardeners that come with increasing seriousness as the **price** of seeds and the **price** of crops advance.

CERTAINTY OR UNCERTAINTY. Let us see IF there ARE methods of conducting tests that give us definite **results**, **data** or **information** on which to decide some of these questions so that you and I and hundreds of other farmers may intelligently select the seeds on which we are to spend a season's work and opportunity. Must we depend on the **chance** seeds that are handy, and whose goodness or badness is vouched for only by the **guess** and **opinion** of those who have no more information than you or I? To throw light on some of these questions is one of the main purposes of this catalog. Read it carefully and it will mean dollars in your pocket.



Some Comparisons

By comparison, how do we farmers usually run our business? Merely because we are helpless and forced to take chances on the weather, must we also guess at the goodness of our seeds? Thomas Jefferson said something about farmers being the most reckless gamblers of all, because they continually staked their welfare on the chance that providence would supply favorable weather. When definite information is at hand to make for certainty, are we also going to take chances on our seed just as we must do on the weather?

Good carpenters do not saw costly boards by guess. They have methods of measuring. Bricklayers do not trust to their "eyes" or their opinions about "looks" to make sure that the walls they construct are plumb. They are constantly using the plumb lines as a method of testing their "eyes." So it goes with others.

Do farmers have methods of testing their opinions formed by the "looks" of the seed they plant? Are there methods of conducting tests that will give information by which farmers may anticipate the correctness of their opinions? Our answer is "yes." Some of these methods by which Ferguson Seed Farms select seeds for its customers are described in this catalog.

Your Work Turned to Sure Money by Accurate Information

Let us take an illustration of the results of our work to how accurate information about cotton seed makes it possible for a farmer's work to turn to sure money.

"Mebane Triumph" is the name of a variety of cotton. Most farmers think that if they get "pure seed" of Mebane Triumph cotton that they will get all the advantages belonging to any "pure seed" of the variety. If such an idea were really true, there would be but little usefulness in institutions like Ferguson Seed Farms. Our business is founded on the conclusion that this idea is NOT true.

Four Government Tests Show Profits from Our Seed Corn

Does seed corn bred-up by ear-to-the-row methods yield better than crib selected corn? Here are the results of a series of tests that answer this important question.

Gates Thomas is an enthusiastic believer in Chisholm Corn, a variety named, introduced and



Weighing up the yields from the progenies in a breeding block of SURCROPPER corn on the Ferguson Seed Farms. This is one method of adding quantity to quality in breeding-up seed corn.

Comparing Yields of Two Strains of Mebane Triumph

Several Experiment Stations have conducted tests of a number of selections and varieties of cotton by a method accepted as reasonably reliable by scientific seed investigators everywhere. In these tests were two undoubtedly well-bred strains of Mebane Triumph cotton. One was ours and the other from the farm of the originator. The results show that our strain outyielded the other by the following amounts:

At San Antonio Experiment Farm.....	40 lbs.	} more per acre
At Calhoun, La., Experiment Station....	263 "	
At Mena, Ark., Experiment Station.....	137 "	
At Scott, Ark., Experiment Station.....	314 "	

Average for Ferguson's strain, yielded. 188.5 "

At present prices the value of the gain in yield for Ferguson's strain of Mebane Triumph amounts to \$5.00 to \$40.00 per acre. Please note that in every test Ferguson's strain consistently made the better yield. And, too, this was not a test of a "pure strain" and a mongrel or mixed lot of Mebane Triumph cotton. Both were well bred.

How did it happen that Ferguson's strain of Mebane Triumph was the best yielder, and also made the best average per cent of lint? It is found in the care with which we apply a method of breeding-up our seeds. It is diagrammed and illustrated on the inside back cover. **TURN AND LOOK AT IT RIGHT NOW.**

The Rule of Safety in Buying Seeds

Cut Out Guess Work Yourself. Don't buy seeds from persons or firms that do not select their seeds more carefully than you do. Don't buy seeds merely by variety name. Ask for the history of the seed. Ask to be definitely informed that the seeds you buy have descended from seeds showing superior results in comparative tests made by scientific methods.

Be Intelligent and sane about prices, but be more so about purity, soundness, and especially the good breeding of the seeds on which you are to spend a season's labor.

And Finally, if you haven't time to inform yourself fully and intelligently, find a seedsmen whom you believe to be intelligent and honest, and rely on him.

bred-up by us. It has proven to be one of the most regular and consistent high yielders in the numerous co-operative tests conducted by the Texas Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Texas Field Crops Association. It so happens that in these tests Chisholm Corn from our field has been tested right along beside Chisholm seed corn from several others who had bought seed corn from us, including Gates Thomas. As a result of four official government tests, Thomas won the Ferguson Good Seed Trophy for producing the Best Yielding selection of Chisholm Corn.

And here is the significant fact: The yield from his seed was $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre less than yields from our seed of the same variety. This was the average result of four government tests. There are two possible explanations of such a result:

1. Either we had done something to increase the yielding power of our seed $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre during the one or two seasons since he bought his original supply.
2. Or he had failed to keep his seed from "running out" or losing this much while in his care.

Either Explanation makes it plain and clear that our seeds are better as a result of the constant attention to method, test and results in breeding-up or "keeping-up" our seed. At only one dollar a bushel this is a gain of \$4.20 an acre, made by using seed only one or two years nearer to our own breeding block strains of Certified seed.

Recleaned and Graded Seeds

To have seeds that will grow is absolutely essential. To have seeds of a good strain of a good variety is also essential because some seeds will not produce enough to pay for the bare cost of growing the crop, whereas a good variety would yield enough to pay all expenses and then a profit.

But all seeds are improved by re-cleaning and grading. It standardizes the quality so that you know what you are planting. It enables you to secure regular distribution and planting and makes your stands regular.

In Corn the principal object of grading the shelled corn is to get more uniformity in the size and shape of the kernels. Machine corn planters give best results when filled with machine graded seed.

In Small Grains such as oats, wheat, alfalfa, sorghums and the like it is not possible to secure even regular seeding unless cleaned of chaff, straw, sticks, poorly threshed spikes and weed seeds. These clog up the planters or drills and make uneven seeding, causing skips in some places, and a bunching of the seed in others. This means wasted land and wasted labor. Even worse results may follow, because weeds will come up in the skips and produce foulness on the land. In some places the seed may be so thick that the crop is injured. Regular seeding is very important.

Importance of Grading

But seeds should not only be cleaned and recleaned to remove foreign matter, but it is better still to have them graded. There are light seeds that are light because they did not fill out. There are small seeds that are small because they did not mature fully. In every head of wheat, oats, etc., there are some small, immature or blasted grains that are more than a waste to plant. When a wheat farmer plants chicken feed wheat, he not only wastes the chicken feed but injures his crop as well. Similarly for oats, sorghum and all other seeds. The Ferguson Seed Farms have many thousands of dollars invested in seed cleaning and seed grading machines, and they are operated by men who understand how to get results. All of this means money saving for you.

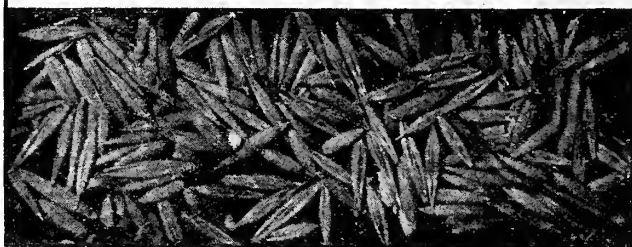
Recleaned and Graded seed means that only seed of strong vitality are planted, that the weak immature "chicken feed" is not planted for seed and that the stand is more uniform with fewer skips. The total of it all, is of course, bigger yields with less pounds of seed.

It's not merely the pounds of seed you plant that counts.

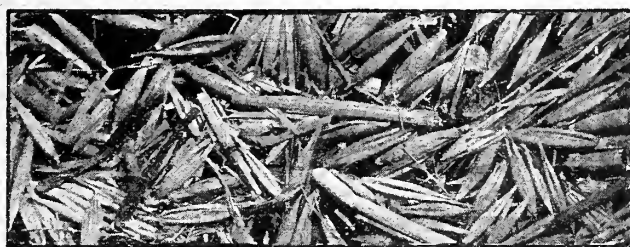
Only those that grow and produce vigorously add to the profits of the crop. These photographs tell you why.



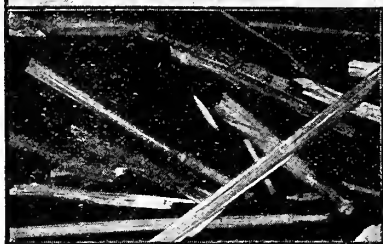
Recleaned and Graded Seed, Ferguson No. 71 Oats



Small Grains and Pin Oats Produce Weak Plants



Empty, Blasted Oats and Coarse Trash—Not Seed



Coarse Straw Makes Trouble
in Seeding



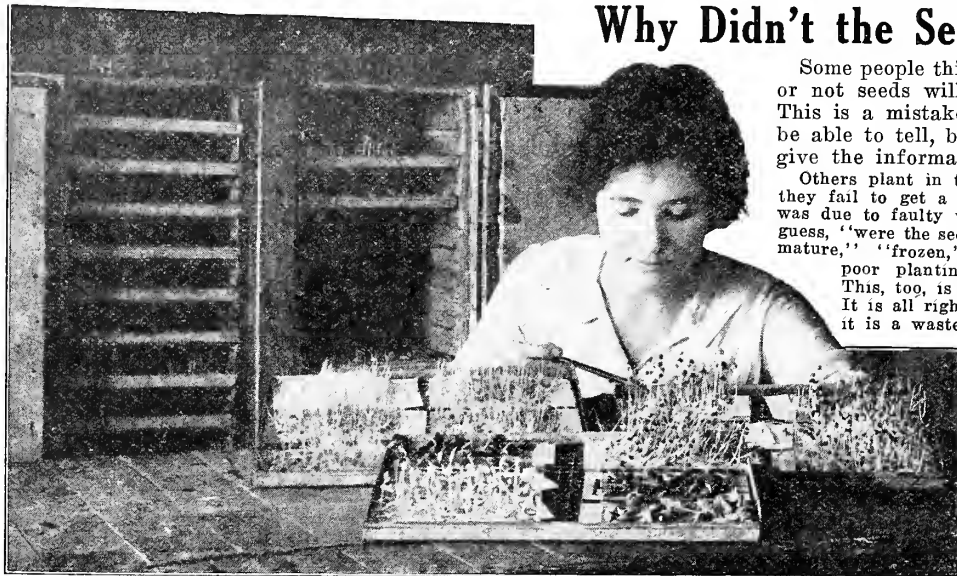
Small Sticks and Shucky Oats—
Useless for Seed



Trash, Dust and Dirt—
Add Nothing to the Crop

CLEANED SEED AND CLEANINGS from thresher run Ferguson No. 71 Oats. Separations made in our Seed Grading Plant. All photographs natural size except coarse straw which is one half natural size.

Why Didn't the Seeds Germinate?



Some people think that they can tell whether or not seeds will grow by looking at them. This is a mistake. In some cases they may be able to tell, but usually "looks" will not give the information.

Others plant in the field or garden, and then if they fail to get a stand conclude that the trouble was due to faulty vitality in the seed. Then they guess, "were the seed bad," "were they old," "immature," "frozen," "heated," etc., or "was it poor planting" or "unfavorable season?" This, too, is a poor way to test germination. It is all right if the seeds do germinate, but it is a waste of labor, seed and opportunity if they do not. Better test the germination before planting. That's the way we do.

There is neither rhyme nor reason for planting seed that have not been tested and proven to have good germination. That is why we test the germination of our seeds before sending them out to our customers. They want seeds that they know will grow and make a crop.

Making Sure that the Seeds Will Germinate



Results
of
Laboratory
Tests
of
Germination

Let's Have Your Side of The Story

Write Us Letters. In our catalog, it may seem that we are telling you a lot about what my assistants and I have been doing to solve the seed problems of Southwestern farmers. If you have gotten the idea that we are not interested in what you are doing, we hope you will forget it and write us your story real soon. We like to get letters from farmers telling us about their seed problems.

You and I are all members of one big family, one of whose greatest aims is to supply the country with improved seeds. We have tried to pass on to you some of the ideas we have acquired out of a life time's experience in seed work. If you agree sufficiently to invest in our seeds we will thank you. If you don't we will still be friends because we are allies in a great cause.

Getting Acquainted. In any case, if you have had some experience or problems in the seed line that you would like to talk over with "the other fellow," I want you to feel just as free to write or call on me and talk them over as you would to lean over the line fence and "chew the rag" with your neighbor. It makes no difference whether you have ever bought our seeds or ever expect to, I shall be glad to hear from you and get better acquainted with you and your ideas.

The Ideas That Specially Interest You. In writing this catalog, there have been so many important things that I have wanted to talk to you about that I have had to leave out many interesting points. Possibly some of these

would do you a world of good. Don't be afraid to ask me about anything that will help you. I'll surely enjoy telling you.

We Will Test the Germination of Your Seeds, Free. In the same way I will enjoy hearing of your experiences, whether with our seeds or any others. If you have some seeds you want tested for purity and germination send them in. We will test them for you and not charge you a cent. If you get some results with our seeds that look good to you, we shall be glad to receive a photograph, showing the interesting features.

Visit Us When You Can. Whenever you are in Sherman or anywhere near, drop in and see us. I'm usually on the job and you won't find any office boy asking you for an engraved card to show me before I talk with you. We like nothing better than the privilege of showing you about the farm. We have one of Mr. Ford's "Liz-zies" ready all the time. We have lots of visitors, and we have never yet seen a man who did not say that such a visit was well worth his time and expense. Make up an auto party and bring your friends along.

Our Information At Your Service. All our information is at your service. There are several of us all specializing on seeds. Between us we know a good many things about seeds. It will be only your fault if you do not take advantage of it. If you want to pass some of your experiences on to the other fellow, we will appreciate having you do so.

Does It Pay to Plant Freshly Improved Seeds Every Year? Some Facts and Figures That Answer

Do freshly improved strains yield enough better to justify you using them every year?

The answer we give is based on common sense, reason and reference to established facts, vouched for by tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations in three Southwestern States. You will grant that the authorities for the facts are not only good, but also abundant.

In the utility tests of seed corn, conducted by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, these freshly bred-up strains from our fields have been tested beside seed of the same varieties, produced and supplied by our customers, who had seed, one to three years removed from ours. In a large number of such tests, at different places and scattered over several seasons, the results show this remarkable result: that in every test our freshly bred-up strains out-yielded seed of the same varieties supplied by former customers. The extra yields ranged from two to more than ten bushels per acre, the average being about five bushels.

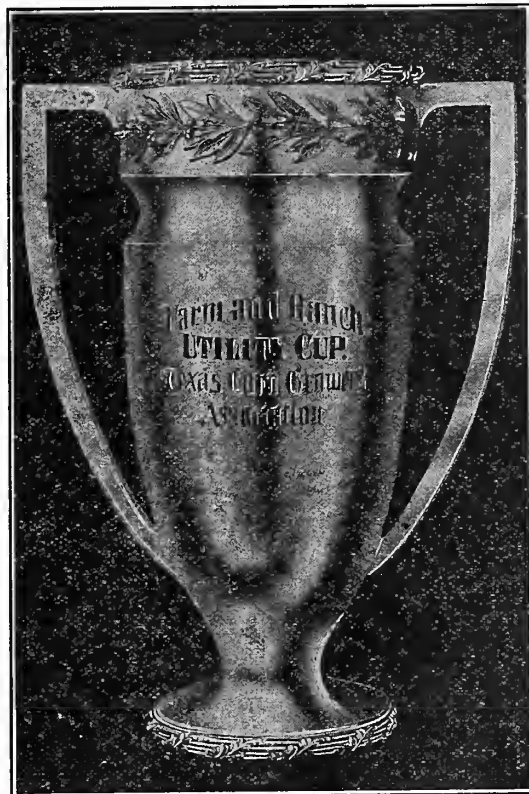
Such consistent results prove conclusively that a bushel of our fresh strains of certified, pedigreed seed corn will produce 20 to 60 or more bushels of corn than the farmer selected seed. THEREFORE IT IS PROVEN that the better yields produced by freshly improved seeds (our certified pedigreed seeds) are worth many times more than their slight extra cost.

Records for Highest Yields

On page 2 Experiment Station tests in three states are given, showing that our certified, pedigreed seed of MEBANE TRI-UMPH out-yielded seed from the originator to the extent of 188.5 pounds per acre. At present prices this would represent an added profit of more than \$20.00 an acre for our seed.

In more than fifty Experiment Station tests of seed corn in three Southwestern States, our seed of our three varieties have made yield records placing them all in the list of "Best Yielders." They have usually been the best yielders. Experiment Stations and Crop Improvement Associations in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas have recommended CHISHOLM, SURCROPPER and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT as "Standard Good Varieties" for their own States.

THE HIGHEST HONOR that can be won by any variety of corn in the Southwest is the Corn Growers' Utility Cup, awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association. We have twice won this cup.



Corn Growers Utility Cup

Awarded by Texas Field Crops Associations
Won by Ferguson Seed Farms

1914 on Ferguson Yellow Dent
1917 on Surcropper

"Utility" Means More Bushels Per Acre

HOW IS SUCH SUPERIORITY ATTAINED? The method is explained and diagrammed on pages 14 and 15, and for cotton, on the inside back cover page. Southwestern farmers have found out from practical experience that it pays in big dollars to plant our certified pedigreed seeds. Experiment Stations prove they are right. Therefore remember: You MAY NOT be the FIRST to take up every proven good thing that comes along, but you SHOULD NOT be the last.

The Ferguson Good Seed Trophy

This is a magnificent punch bowl of about ten gallons capacity. It is awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association to the farmer growing the Highest Yielding seed of either SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM or FERGUSON YELLOW DENT.

Every grower of any one of these three varieties is urged to contest for it. All that is necessary is to send 10 of your best ears to the Texas Corn Show, held in January of each year. For information about contests for this Trophy, write to Mr. Roy L. Furry, secretary, Texas Field Crops Association, Sherman, Texas. Send your ears of corn directly to him for the 1919 test.

Winners of the Trophy

- 1914.—Ham Fleming, Victoria, Texas, on Ferguson Yellow Dent.
- 1915.—Gates Thomas, San Marcus, Texas, on Chisholm.
- 1916.—E. Schieberle, Gonzales, Texas, on Ferguson Yellow Dent.
- 1917.—A. Wicker, Waxahachie, Texas, on Ferguson Yellow Dent
- 1918.—To be announced later.
- 1919.—MIGHT BE YOU, IF YOU TRY!



Awarded annually to the farmer entering the HIGHEST YIELDING selection in the contests conducted by the Texas Field Crops Association.



Cotton Breeding in the Southwest

Increasing the Money Value of the Crop

The whole philosophy of good seeds may be summed up in this way:

If seeds **ARE** good, someone **MADE** them good.
If seeds **STAY** good, someone **KEEPS** them good.
If seeds are **MADE BETTER**, someone **MAKES THEM BETTER**.

To Improve the Cotton Crop of the Southwest, we have worked for many years. We know the problems of the real cotton farmer, because we are growing cotton under the rough and tumble farm conditions. We are following certain definite natural laws that govern plant breeding. We have been at this work for many years. The work is in charge of scientifically trained men. They are supplied with all the apparatus needed to conduct the work. There are a number of problems that plant breeders must solve for the practical cotton grower. For example:

Finding the Better Types of Cotton is always the first question. By growing all the common sorts side by side from year to year in a test it becomes an easy matter to decide what types give the best results on the average Southwestern farm. Every year we grow quite a number in our trial or test plots. Usually we plant them in duplicate or triplicate checks to make sure of getting accurate comparisons.

Every year we have more than a hundred varieties and strains of varieties under test in our trial grounds, including the seeds from other breeders and all promising strains of our own varieties.

We Know What Progress We Are Making as a result of the information secured from these carefully conducted tests. If we did not secure this information from year to year, we would not be able to intelligently advise with our customers who look to us for better seeds.

Breeding Must Be Continuous

Every farmer knows that cotton seed "run out" by natural variation and by getting mixed at the gins. It is plain to anyone that if a variety of cotton is good, that someone must be continually selecting the seed to keep the variety from running out. It is likewise obvious that if the variety is bred-up or improved that someone must continue selecting seeds for a number of years with even greater care. And further, it is obviously true that if these improved or better strains of these good varieties remain better, that the selecting and testing must be continued from year to year.

We are doing this work every season. We can describe only a few of the many things we do to make the wealth producing characters of these standard varieties better from season to season.

We Breed-up Our Own Strains, as shown on the diagram on the inside back cover page. All the cotton seed we sell is bred-up in this manner. We do not buy cotton seed from anyone. It is all grown by us or for us under our supervision, from our own seed, and is **ginned, cleaned, sacked and shipped** by us. We have our own gins that have been specially planned and arranged for ginning planting cotton seed and keeping the seed of the varieties separate. Seed are handled by drag belts and by air, thus avoiding the mixing that is certain where spiral conveyors are used.

We Have Cotton Seed Cleaners, to remove the small trash and grabbots from the seed, and put them in fit shape for seeding. We do not call these machines "cullers" as some do, for our information is that it is misleading to call them such.

Here Is What Ferguson Seed Farms Do to Produce Better Seeds

Dealers and Growers Do Not Do These Things

1. We Practice Rigid Stalk Selection, saving seed every year from well-formed stalks. Many farmers do not understand that we may judge the probable fruitfulness of a stalk of cotton by its shape, just as accurately

as horsemen judge the usefulness of their animals by their shape. **Only seed breeders who grow their seed from selected stalks of pedigreed parentage do this.** See in side back cover page.

2. We Select for Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting. These characters have much to do with the usefulness of a strain or variety of cotton. **Only seed breeders having breeding blocks can intelligently select stalks that commence fruiting early, put on fruit rapidly and continuously throughout the season.** By weighing the amount of cotton harvested at each picking we definitely test and prove the accuracy of our selection work. This is very important. Only cotton breeding experts are prepared to do this.

3. Boll Selections. These well-shaped stalks must have well-shaped, large, easily picked bolls. All seed saved for our breeding blocks must have these good qualities. No one but seed breeders do this selecting year in and year out.

4. Storm-proof Quality is Tested Out Every Year in all our selections. We do not merely judge storm resistance by "looking" at the bolls. We test it by



Working out the per cent of Lint in Individual Stalk Selections.

All our cotton seed descend from carefully selected individual plants. These selections must prove up good linting quality before they are selected for further tests in breeding blocks. See on page 7 illustration of Roller Gin.

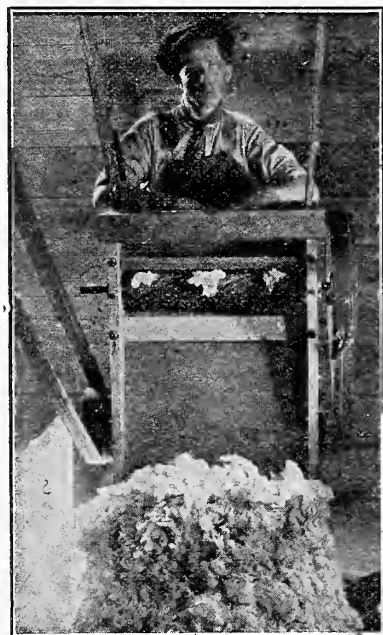
leaving our choicest and most expensive seed crops in the fields without picking until November and December. If the locks stay in the bolls and do not "string-out" we know by test that the selections are storm-proof; that 99% of the cotton will regularly be picked out of the bolls and not off of the ground. This means a saving in ease of picking, and money in the "grade" of the lint.

This is another valuable service that cotton breeders render to their customers. So far as we know, or have heard, we are the only cotton breeders that have been following scientific methods in developing increased storm resistance in cotton. Many persons who visit our breeding blocks in November and early December are surprised to find breeding blocks unpicked, showing better than 99% storm-proof fields at these late dates.

5. We Develop Good Fibre in our cotton.

No one but specially trained cotton fibre experts can intelligently select for good fibre. The fibre of some of our improved varieties sells for one-half to three cents per pound more than common cotton and as much as six cents a pound more than Half and Half cotton. Cotton is a spinnable fibre. This is the quality that makes it current in the world's markets, and the Ferguson Seed Farms do not propose to lose sight of this important fact in seeking to develop the wealth-producing quality of this great Southern resource. This is another valuable service that only cotton seed breeders render. A special note on the comparative value of extra staple is given below.

6. Better Per Cent of Lint. The Ferguson Seed Farms are pioneers in applying exact, scientific methods in developing high per cent lint in cotton. We have not lost sight of the fact that per cent of lint and length of staple (within reasonable limits) are second in importance to gross yield of lint cotton per acre. In carrying forward this important work we make use of all the necessary instruments and precision machines



Roller Gin

Has no saws. Used in ginning seed cotton from single stalk selections. This gin used with the balances, shown in illustration on page 6, allows us to make accurate determinations of the per cent of lint in the seed cotton of each individual plant.

to eliminate guess, chance or hasty opinions. Mere seed growers, farmers, and merchant seedsmen do not perform these valuable services in breeding-up cotton.



A Ten Saw Laboratory Gin

Used to gin small quantities of valuable new strains of cotton. It allows accurate determinations of per cent lint and at the same time keeps these new strains of stock seeds unmixed. See small roller gin illustrated below.

Larger Field Yields Most Important

7. Large Field Yields are the most obviously valuable quality of a good variety, or an improved strain of a good variety. In our breeding work we always compare the relative yielding qualities of the different selections by growing them in adjacent rows. It is the thoroughness of this work that has preeminently established the ability of our strains to make large yields per acre, as shown by numerous Experiment Station tests. See table on page 10 for the results of actual tests.

Seed growers, or merchant seedsmen, do not produce several hundred pure bred pedigreed selections and test them out by actual trial to find the one highest yielder, much less do they make detailed scientific studies of the seven points we have just mentioned. Bear these facts in mind in making your decision on seed purchases.

Which Puts the Most Money in Your Pocket

Field Yields, Percent of Lint or Length of Staple?

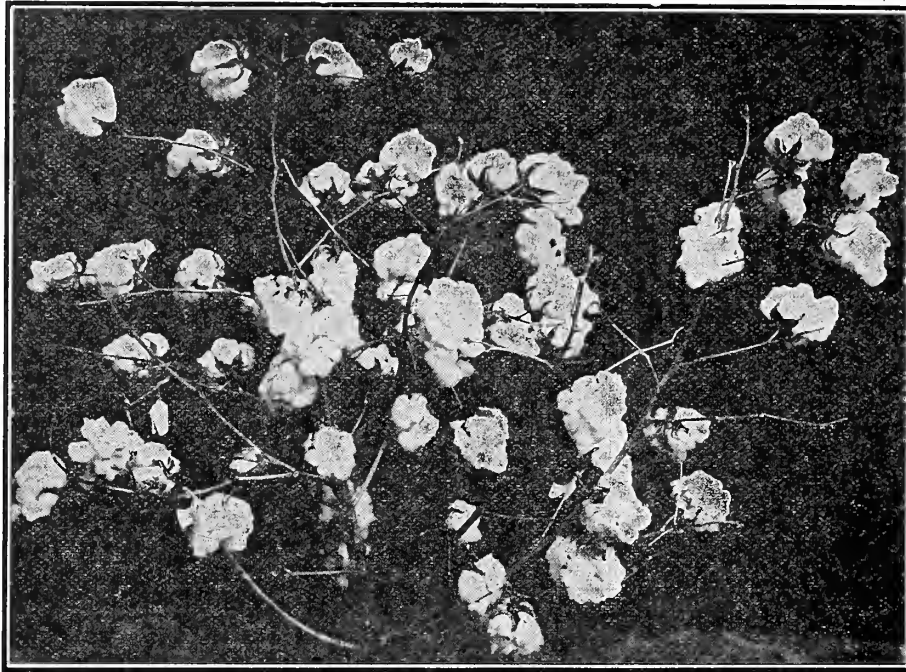
Recently a great deal has been said about the importance of improving the length and other spinning qualities of the cotton fibre. Much advice has been given to farmers about the large profits realized from growing Lone Star Cotton.

The Ferguson Seed Farms have been breeding and growing Lone Star Cotton for many years, and have probably done more than anyone else to spread and popularize this splendid variety. Extra staple is important, but it remains for farmers to finally decide if the case has been over-enthusiastically described. For example:

Better Staple of Lone Star will usually bring a premium of one-half to two cents per pound over common cotton. This is \$2.50 to \$10.00 per bale or \$1.25 to \$5.00 extra per acre, where the yield is one-half bale per acre.

Better Linting. All our varieties, including the Lone Star, give lint turn-outs of 35% to 42%, which is normally 2 to 5 per cent better than common cotton. This is increasing the lint turn-out approximately 30 to 75 pounds per bale, worth at only 20c per pound, \$6.00 to \$15.00 more per bale. For a yield of one-half bale per acre this alone amounts to \$3.00 to \$7.50 per acre premium.

Better Yields of lint cotton per acre increase the returns more rapidly. Figuring seed cotton for convenience at 8 cents per pound, every increase of one hundred pounds adds \$8.00 per acre; 200 pounds adds \$16.00 and 300 pounds adds \$24.00 per acre. When it is noted that our improved strains have frequently made 100 to 300 pounds more per acre than even other strains of the same variety (see page 10) it is easy to see that increased field yields are relatively more important. It runs to money faster.



Lone Star Cotton. A typical stalk removed from the field in November. The limbing shows early, rapid and continuous fruiting habits.

Note the
Large Size
of even the
Late Bolls
and the
Storm - Proof
Quality
of the
Low
Early Bolls

Lone Star Cotton

Better Quality of Lint—Sells for More Money

Larger Bolls—More Storm-Proof

We were the first to start private breeding blocks of LONE STAR cotton, and since our beginning in 1909 we have continued our work for the improvement of this variety.

We have done more to popularize and distribute LONE STAR cotton over the Southwest than all others combined, not excepting the U. S. Department of Agriculture itself. We believe in LONE STAR cotton, and for many years have widely advertised its advantages, and its general use throughout the Southwest has resulted largely from the excellent results produced by our seed.

Shortly after the variety was first originated, we introduced LONE STAR cotton into our trial grounds where we grow the various varieties side by side under the same conditions. Here we observed and tested LONE STAR cotton. A small field was also planted for general study. We were so profoundly impressed by the results of these first tests made ten years ago, that more extensive study and investigations were undertaken. We became convinced beyond a doubt that LONE STAR had several superior qualities over the variety that was then recognized as the leading standard variety (Mebane Triumph), and deserved to become more widely grown. In introducing LONE STAR cot-

ton seed to our customers, eight years ago, we described its advantages as here given. The many letters received from our customers bear out the claims we have made.

During the last six years we have probably sold more LONE STAR cotton seed than all other growers and dealers combined. Thousands of farmers have given it a trial on our recommendation. We have met but few farmers who have given this magnificent variety a fair trial who are not well pleased and still growing it.

Many Old Customers in sending in their orders for fresh stocks of LONE STAR cotton advise that they have sold the seed out of their crops to their neighbors who bought because they were convinced by seeing it in their fields.

Many sections of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas have become so thoroughly convinced that this variety is best for them that they are ordering fresh stocks in large quantities every year. Some of the largest cotton growers, men with large plantations of several thousand acres, are planting their entire crop to LONE STAR.

Good Points of Lone Star

We have offered THE FACTS to prove that WE HAVE an exceptionally good yielding strain of MEBANE TRIUMPH. In general LONE STAR, however, has these specified advantages:

1. **Larger Bolls**—Hence easier to pick. 37 to 50 bolls to the pound of seed cotton under average conditions. This is much better than 75 to 125 grabs to pick a pound from an ordinary small balled cotton.

2. **More Storm Proof**—This means more than ordinarily considered. First, IT AVOIDS LOSS by cotton falling out and being lost. In case of severe wind storm or beating rain the loss may amount to many pounds per acre. It will not be lost with our extra special storm-proof LONE STAR. Fields have been left unpicked until November, December and even late into January with a loss of missing locks of less than one per cent.

Extra storm-proof quality PROTECTS THE GRADE, because the locks do not get "stringed out" to dangle in the air and catch the dust, producing what the buyers call blue or smoked cotton. You can pick your entire crop at one or, at most, two pickings without loss, if you use our Certified Seed of LONE STAR COTTON. Sometimes labor is scarce or weather is bad and the crop cannot be picked. You need not worry if you have our LONE STAR, for you will still be able to pick all the cotton out of the boll—not off the ground, as too often results with ordinary cotton.

3. **The better grade in the lint alone**, resulting from the extra storm-proof quality, will bring a return that will more than pay for the cost of the well-bred seed. The grade on 172

hales of season run LONE STAR averaged more than a full grade better than the grade on 102 hales of Mehane Triumph. The data on which this statement is based was secured on a part of an entire season's crop. The classing was made with extreme care by three expert cotton classers especially employed, who made a study of these hales by number without knowing their origin.

4. **Field yields** are as good, if not noticeably better, than some strains of Mehane Triumph. This is the general opinion of practically every farmer who has grown our certified LONE STAR seed.

5. **High per cent of lint** in seed cotton, ranging with Mehane Triumph from 35 per cent to 42 per cent, depending on seasonal conditions. The average per cent of LONE STAR may be a fraction less than for our own strains of Mehane Triumph and NEW BOYKIN, but it should be noted that in government tests our seed of these varieties has out-linted seed from other breeders.

6. **Extra long, strong staple.** A very desirable quality, and our cotton buyers are learning to recognize it and pay a premium for LONE STAR staple. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Cotton Markets, advises that cotton buyers are not paying the farmers the full premium that they should receive for LONE STAR staple. The lint is longer than even Mehane Triumph and has more drag and body—qualities that are greatly esteemed by spinners. These features are readily gauged by reference to the illustration showing the lint of LONE STAR, MEBANE TRIUMPH and Half-and-Half, when grown under the same conditions.

The European cotton spinners pay a premium for "Texas Middling" over similar grades coming from the Eastern cotton states. The general use of LONE STAR will greatly increase the amount of the premiums for Texas staple. LONE STAR staple under normal conditions ranges from 1 1-16 inch to 1 3-16 inch, whereas MEBANE TRIUMPH ranges from 1 inch to 1 1/4 inch under similar conditions. It has better drag and body than Mehane Triumph or Rowden.

7. **The Staple Sells for More Money.** In any market where the buyers pull the staple to fix prices, and do not depend on just "grades" alone LONE STAR lint brings a premium over Mehane Triumph and Rowden cotton, ranging from 1/2c to 3c per pound. This is equal to \$2.50 to \$17.50 per bale extra.

During the last three years these premiums have been regularly paid at Sherman, Greenville, Paris, Honey Grove, Clarks-ville, Texarkana, New Orleans, La., and they will be paid in any local cotton market furnishing enough LONE STAR to enable the local buyers to easily assemble large blocks of straight LONE STAR hales.

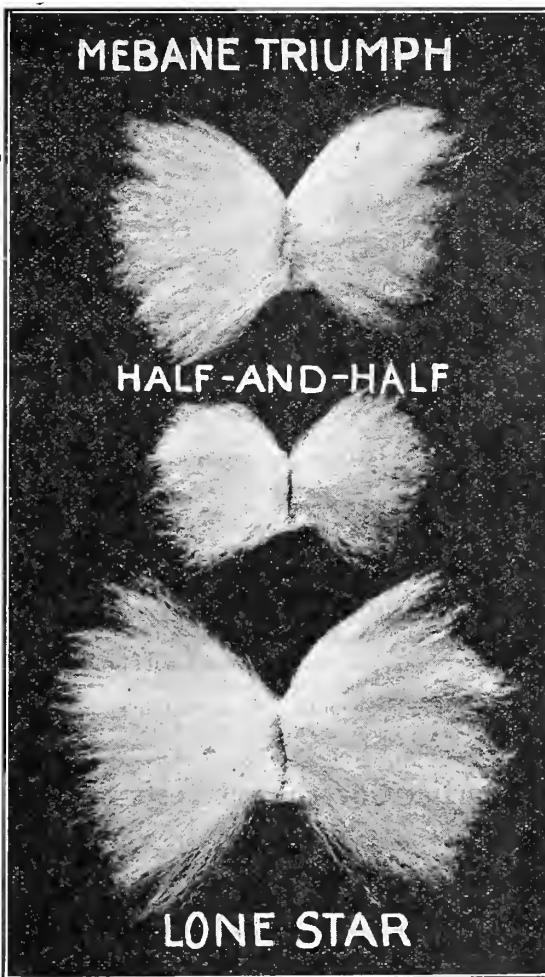
Communities that have found their cotton prices lowered because of large amounts of Half and Half cotton can mend their ways and get extra money by introducing LONE STAR.

Prices and Grades

Subject to change; we quote in sack lots the following grades of FERGUSON'S CERTIFIED SEEDS OF LONE STAR COTTON put up in new branded, stout 4-bushel bags with our "Certified Seeds" certificate sealed onto every bag, as follows:

Regular Certified Pedigreed Seeds. Per peck, \$1.00; 1 to 24 bus., \$3.00 a bu.; 28 to 52 bushels, \$2.95 a bu.; 56 to 100 bushels, \$2.90 a bu.; 104 bushels and more, \$2.85 a bushel.

Special Pedigreed Seeds. Limited to surplus stocks of Extra Special Pedigreed Seeds of fourth and fifth generation from breeding block selections. These seeds are positively the best



The Length of Fiber in Cotton is Important

The above cut shows the staple of MEBANE TRIUMPH, usually ranging from 1 inch to 1 1/4 inch long; Half and Half from 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch, and LONE STAR from 1 1-16 to 1 3-16 inch long. The staple varies with the seasons and soils. The samples photographed above grew in the same field, under the same conditions, in our variety test field.

LONE STAR seed to be had. All specially grown from choice strains of seed from rogued fields and finger-picked seed. As long as the surplus lasts we quote straight \$3.50 a bushel.

Making Cotton More Storm-Proof



Difference in Storm-Proof Quality in Two Varieties

These photographs show the cotton in the middles on November 4th of two varieties of cotton. Both grew in our variety testing grounds not ten rows apart.

Along with breeding-up for better yields, we have developed unusual storm-proof qualities in our strains. We rarely harvest our breeding blocks until November or December and in our improved strains there are less than 1 1/2 per cent of the bolls with missing locks. Neither do they get "stringed-out" by the wind. We say positively that this is the case. They are not selected for our breeding blocks unless this is the case.

Money Value of Storm Proof Quality. This not only means that your cotton will produce a better grade making a difference of from 1/2c to 2c a pound, but also effects a great saving in picking. Instead of going over your fields four or five times, you can clean them up thoroughly in one or two pickings. This means a saving in cost, amounting to 10c to 25c per hundred. You will get higher yields of higher grade cotton and get from \$5.00 to \$10.00 more per bale.

That's what these big, extra, storm-proof bolls mean. This alone will more than pay for the entire cost of freshly bred-up seed.

Ferguson's
Improved

Mebane Triumph Cotton

Yields Best by
Government Test

*A Standard Variety Improved by Eleven Years
of Scientific Breeding on Ferguson Seed Farms*

The first efforts made in the Southwest to apply scientific pedigree breeding to the development of the staple crop of the South produced Mebane Triumph. It was one of the fruits of the efforts to save the cotton growing industry from destruction by the Mexican Boll Weevil.

It is a good variety in and out of weevil infested territory. It is now the variety of cotton most generally grown in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. It is, also, extensively planted in Louisiana and in states further East.

MEBANE TRIUMPH cotton has obtained this wide favor because it possesses several advantages over "just cotton" or the other varieties in use at the time it was introduced. The variety characters that have made it profitable to the Southwestern farmers are:

1. **Early, rapid and continuous** fruiting are qualities that have made it a proven superior yielding variety.
2. **Large bolls** that are storm-proof and so easy to pick.
3. **High percent of lint**, giving good turn outs at the gin.
4. **Good lint** of fair average quality, usually running from 1 inch to 1½ inch under average conditions, but this quality varies with different strains.

Scientific tests and general experience proved to the satisfaction of Southwestern farmers that it was the most drouth-resistant, large balled, good yielding variety, and it came to be the leading variety in the Southwest.

Improving a GOOD Variety

The Ferguson Seed Farms is not merely just a farm where standard varieties of seeds are grown. It is our business not only to keep these standard varieties bred-up, but to actually improve them. We are not content to "let well enough alone." We have good varieties and good strains of these varieties, but we are spending much effort (and incidentally a good deal of money), to have better strains of these varieties for next year, and will continue to the next, and the next, and so on. Our motto is:

**It is not man's destiny to be dis-contented,
But to be forever un-contented—
To strive for something better.**

But ours is a business. Ideals and ideas are important only when they are fruitful of results. The same is true of a business. Our business is to help the farmer to get greater returns for his labor. Therefore, when we offer our own seeds for sale the farmer has a right to know if there are any facts that indicate that our efforts are really producing **BETTER SEEDS**.

The records of the impartial and careful government tests of our several varieties of seeds supply the facts. Suppose for example, we take the official records for Mebane Triumph cotton.

Impartial Government Tests Prove Superiority of Ferguson's Mebane Triumph

How the Tests Are Made. The United States Government and the State Experiment Stations investigate the many problems of the farmer, especially his seed problems. Sometimes they get seed of the same variety from different sources and grow them side-by-side under uniform conditions. As all the conditions, except that of seed, are made practically the same, it is accepted as a fair

conclusion that any noted difference in yield is due to differences in the seed.

In these tests, it so happens that seeds of **FERGUSON'S** strain of **MEBANE TRIUMPH** have been included in tests of seeds with **MEBANE'S** strain of **Mebane Triumph**, the seed of the latter coming directly from the farm where it originated. Here are the results of these official tests:

Results of Four Government Tests of Two Strains of Mebane Triumph Cotton

Season and Location of Stations making the tests	Comparison of Yield of Seed Cotton and Percent Lint							
	A. D. MEBANE'S SEEDS		FERGUSON'S SEEDS		GAINS BY MEBANE'S SEED		GAINS BY FERGUSON'S SEED	
	COTTON	% LINT	COTTON	% LINT	COTTON	% LINT	COTTON	% LINT
1912 San Antonio Experiment Farm.....	480.	38.2	520.	37.2	.....	1.0	40.	.....
1914 N. Louisiana Experiment Station.....	971.	.....	1234.	.....	.....	.....	263.	.....
1916 Arkansas Exp. Station, Mena.....	432.2	37.1	572.0	37.8	.....	.....	137.8	0.7
1916 " " Scott.....	1747.0	37.1	2061.6	39.4	.....	.....	314.6	2.3
Average Gain of Ferguson's Mebane Triumph in Four Tests.....							188.5	1.0

The Value of Early Rapid Fruiting

The figures show that **FERGUSON'S MEBANE TRIUMPH** made the highest yield of seed cotton in every test, averaging a gain of 188.5 pounds per acre. There is also an average gain of 1½ percent of lint in the Arkansas tests, which would amount to 22½ pounds on every bale ginned from 1,500 pounds of seed cotton. At 25c a pound, this alone would be worth \$4.50 for every bale. Total advantage for Ferguson's strain, \$22.84 per acre.

Breeding Earliness Into Triumph. Early rapid fruiting is very important under boll weevil conditions, and also along the north line of the cotton belt where late planting and early frost shorten up the growing season. Early and rapid fruiting is a desirable quality for all conditions. Therefore, great care is taken by the plant breeders at Ferguson Seed Farms to get these two important qualities highly developed in all our strains. Figures and tables are tedious to study, but no farmer should hesitate to "study a little" in deciding about his seeds.

Why Are We Spending So Much to develop early rapid fruiting habits into our seeds? Is it "worth while" to

us and to our customers? Inasmuch as seed of this variety is being discussed, these questions may be specifically answered by comparing the results of tests made by the Arkansas Experiment Station of two well bred strains of Mebane Triumph.

The figures in the table given on the next page will show that the gain for our strain at the first picking was worth \$7.75 an acre at Mena, and \$24.24 at Scotts. Mind you! Mere differences in the earliness in the seeds of two strains of the same variety was worth these amounts.

Worth While On Your Farm? If you gain this much on one acre, it means 100 times this much to you, if you grow 100 acres of cotton, \$775.00 on light sandy land (Mena), or \$3,244.00 on rich bottom land (Scotts).

Early Rapid Fruiting Made the Money. A closer study of the full table on next page will show that three-fourths of the grain in total yield was made in the first picking. The figures are given in dollars. Cotton was figured at only 18c a pound and seed at only \$50.00 a ton. The pounds of seed cotton are reported in the preceding table above.

Profits From Good Seed Reported By Arkansas Experiment Station

VARIETY AND SOURCE OF SEED	DOLLARS PER ACRE FOR LINT AND SEED				PER CENT OF LINT
	FIRST PICKING		TOTAL YIELD		
	MENA Oct. 9	SCOTTS Sept. 7	MENA	SCOTTS	
TRIUMPH, A. M. FERGUSON'S SEED	\$26.69	\$54.64	\$47.80	\$176.54	38.6
TRIUMPH, A. D. Mebane's Seed.....	18.94	30.40	36.15	144.10	37.1
GAIN PER ACRE By Seed of FERGUSON SEED FARMS in first picking and in total crop.	\$7.75	\$24.24	\$11.65	\$32.44	1.5

With many satisfied customers and positive proof of SUPERIOR YIELDS in Experiment Station tests in the extreme parts of the Southwest there can be no doubt that our seeds will satisfy any reasonable man. The careful tests of the Experiment Stations show large profits for customers using our seeds.

Prices and Grades

Subject to change we quote in sack lots, put up in new, branded, stout, 4-bushel bags, with our "Certified Seeds" certificate sealed onto every bag, as follows:

REGULAR STOCK PEDIGREED SEEDS. Per peck, \$1.00; 1 to 24 bushels, \$3.00 a bu.; 28 to 52 bushels, \$2.95 a bu.; 56 to 100 bushels, \$2.90 a bu.; 104 bushels and more, \$2.85 a bushel. Special prices on car lots.

SPECIAL PEDIGREED SEEDS. Limited to surplus stocks of Extra Special Pedigreed Seeds of fourth and fifth generation from breeding block sections. All specially grown from choice strains of seed from rogued fields and finger picked seed. As long as the surplus lasts we quote \$3.50 a bushel.

DE-LINTED, RE-GINNED SEED. Send for special circular announcement and prices on de-linted and graded seed.

Ferguson's Triumph No. 406

A Superior New Strain of Triumph

Our tests have developed that one of our Mebane Triumph strains (hereafter to be called "Ferguson's Triumph No. 406"), is so decidedly superior to even our own high yielding regular Triumph, that we are making special efforts to ultimately grow all our Mebane cotton from this strain. In our tests for three years past, it has not only been the best yielding strain, but also produces a superior quality and length of staple and has made an exceptionally good record for high percent of lint—38 to 41 percent.

CONDITIONS OF INTRODUCTORY SALES. In order that "lots of folks" may see this superior new strain growing in their own communities, we will sell a limited quantity at \$5.00 per bushel under these conditions: Only one bushel to a customer, one customer to a community and agreement of purchaser to report results of his field yield, give turnout and quality of staple to us at end of harvest.

Ferguson Roundnose Cotton

Well Suited to Uplands—Best Yet on Rich Bottoms

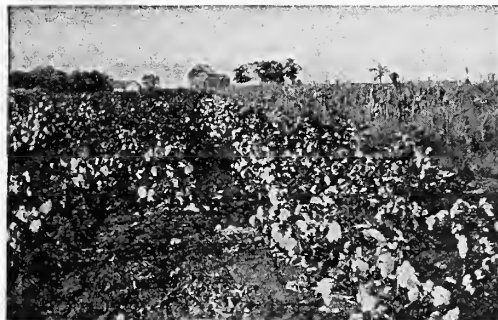
Ferguson Roundnose Cotton is especially desirable under severe boll weevil conditions. On plantations in Southern Louisiana, at the North Louisiana Experiment Station, in the Coastal Region in South Texas, in Alabama and all similar situations, it has proven to be exceptionally desirable, making much larger yields than Mebane Triumph and Lone Star.

In the several tests by the Alabama Experiment Station, it has run first in yield, or close to first.

The bolls are medium large, quite storm proof, but easy to pick, has lint of good quality and gins out from 35 to 41 percent, depending on the conditions.

This splendid variety was originated and introduced by A. M. Ferguson several years ago. It came from a high-yielding, early, rapid, continuous fruiting selection out of Jackson Cotton. The name refers to its habit of producing roundnose bolls. The points of the burrs are very short and the stickers do not injure the fingers when picking. This character, however, is not absolutely fixed in variety. It shows about 95 percent roundnose bolls, and sometimes less if the seasonal conditions are unfavorable.

Ferguson Roundnose Cotton is very desirable for bottom lands where the tendency of ordinary cotton to produce too much stalk re-



TWO KINDS GROWING SIDE BY SIDE

Rowden on the left and FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE on the right. A heavy killing frost on November 2, killed all the unopened bolls. The FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE made three times as much as the Rowden and made it earlier and faster. Moral: Plant early, rapid fruiting varieties.

duces the yield of lint. It is also a heavy yielder on prairie lands. We have produced over a bale to the acre on high prairie land from stalks slightly above knee high. It produces cotton—not weed. On bottom land the stalks will be higher, but equally as fruitful.

Price: 1 to 24 bu., \$3.50 a bu.; 28 to 52 bu., \$3.45 a bu.; 56 to 100 bu. and more, \$3.40 a bu.

Testimonials

Your "FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE" cotton is undoubtedly the best I have ever grown. For the season 1916 and 1917 I had in 3 acres (estimated) and got 2,983 pounds of seed cotton by weight. The same piece of land for season 1917 and 1918 made 2,400 pounds of seed cotton. The past season here was very unfavorable, as it was in many other sections of the cotton belt. I can't say too much for your Ferguson Roundnose cotton. It fruits fast and in that way heads off the weevil.—William Coker. Harrisonburg, La.

Roundnose Stood Drouth and Wind. The Roundnose Cotton ordered from you last spring has made good, both in drouth and storm. The pickers say it is the best on the place and it has stood the hard wind well—extra well. C. P. Hudson, Dardanelle, Ark.

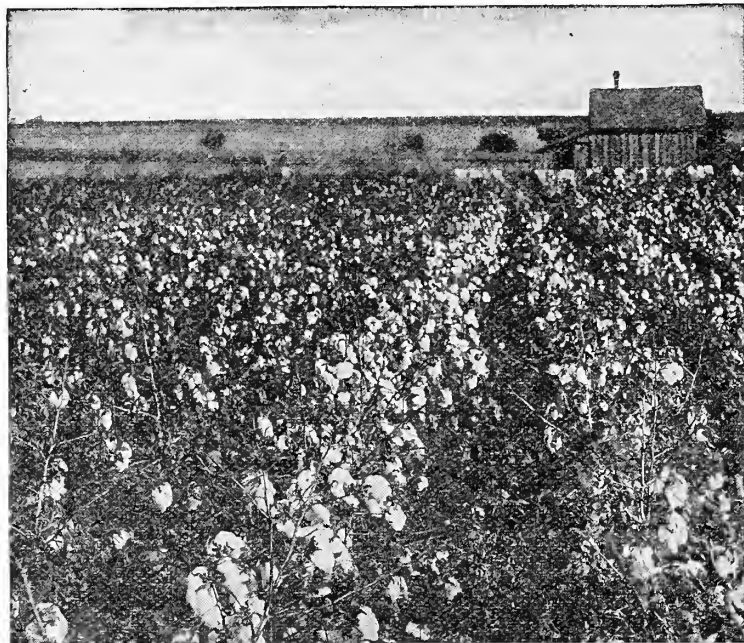
New Boykin Cotton

A New Variety Having
Many Good Qualities

A Mutation From Mebane Triumph Quite Superior to Its Parent

New Boykin is the name we have given to a sport or mutation from Mebane Triumph cotton found in our breeding blocks in 1913, coming from our strain No. 8-06, A 7-11. The exceptional value of this new variety was fully obvious from its first appearance.

It is shown in the illustration below just as it was first discovered. The rows on the sides are selections of Mebane Triumph Champion Strain 8-06. The mutant has the same parentage as the adjacent rows.



"Do You Believe There is Anything in Seed Breeding?"

Some "good things" for this world are chance discoveries, but usually most discoveries are made by persons who are "on the look-out." The original **NEW BOYKIN COTTON** was a chance mutation, but its discovery and isolation was made possible by our system of breeding blocks. Its grandparent belonged to a champion strain of Mebane Triumph from which many selected plants were saved. Its parent (strain 8-06) was likewise a champion strain from which numerous selections were planted in the breeding block of 1913. One of these selections, while resembling its brother-in-parentage, proved to be noticeably different and superior in several agricultural qualities. Its first discovery is shown above, as photographed November 22, 1913. The adjacent rows have the same number and spacing of stalks. The stalks are just two feet apart in the drill. Its superiority over Mebane Triumph is obvious.

Some Cotton History. W. L. Boykin, for whom **New Boykin Cotton** is named, and A. D. Mebane were fellow members of the Grange and years ago often met at the state sessions of this order. Mebane secured seed of the original Boykin cotton and out of this came the original Mebane and in turn the selection subsequently named "Triumph" by the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but now more generally known as "Mebane Triumph." Our mutation, A7-11 out of Mebane Triumph described above, called **New Boykin** is therefore a grandchild of the original Boykin cotton.

My New Boykin made a little over 800 lbs. of lint per acre in 1917. This was 300 lbs. more per acre than any other cotton. In 1918 I have 36 acres and have already gathered 28 bales, have 2 or 3 bales open. It has made a little over 40% lint. I think it is quicker to mature and open, and easier to pick than any other cotton I have seen.—D. V. Hill, Bonham, Texas.

Made 602 Lbs. Lint Per Acre; 41.7% Lint. We planted your **New Boykin** last spring with hardly enough moisture to lay the dust. We have picked 2,895 lbs. on 2 acres, yielding 1,205 lbs.—Louisiana Live Stock and Planting Co., Mooringsport, La.

Made More Than Other Cotton. "It is just fine. The boll worms tried to eat it up, but it made 800 pounds per acre. Other cotton in the same field will not make over 200 pounds. The boll is large; picks good. I will get enough to plant my entire crop next year. I would not take \$5.00 a bushel and do without **NEW BOYKIN** cotton."—J. W. L. Yows, McKinney, Texas.

Comparative Yields and Quality

In this test breeding block, where all the seeds had been planted with exceptional exactness to get the hills uniformly just two feet apart in the drill, this selection A 7-11 produced 18¼ pounds, where the other selections, themselves representing a favorite Champion High Yielding Strain, produced only 12 to 14 pounds. This represented a gain of about 30% in yield. On a basis of only one-half bale (a fair average for good farmers) this would amount to 225 pounds or at 10c a pound to about \$22.50 per acre.

An examination of the lint showed it to have more drag and body than Mebane Triumph and to be nearly the same in length. The average per cent of lint of these original selections in 1913 was 38%, with the different stalks averaging from 36% to 40%. We propagated only the best linting selection and now the general field average is close to 39% lint. One field of 15 acres made 17½ bales, averaging over 500 pounds, and slightly above 40% lint.

In **Variety Test Fields** when grown side by side with Mebane Triumph, Lone Star and other varieties of cotton it has proven to be an exceptionally good yielder, exceeding both in yield of lint cotton per acre and in per cent of lint.

In introducing new creations our policy is to first satisfy ourselves beyond a doubt as to their general usefulness; then to distribute widely in small lots so that the world might know "by seeing" what we would offer later. The first year's offerings of **New Boykin** cotton were restricted to "one peck to a person and only one person to a community." These "demonstration patches" have pleased, for these farmers have ordered more seed. They want more seed than they raised, and many orders are from neighbors of these parties. This is the third offering and many have already placed their orders. Last year the price was \$5.00 per bushel.

The price this year will be \$3.50 a bushel. Lots of 28 to 52 bushels, \$3.45; 56 to 104 bushels and up, \$3.40 a bushel. First come, first served.

Our Customers' Verdict on New Boykin

We have tried to get reports from all who planted **NEW BOYKIN**. All the replies that came in report increased yields, exceptionally large, extra storm-proof bolls, and a lint turn-out from 38% to upwards of 40%. All who raised seed are going to plant them another year. Many have already ordered additional supplies. Here are a few of their reports with telegraphic brevity:

Two and One-half Bales From One Peck Seed. "Bought one peck of seed; planted 3½ acres, checked 2 stalks to the hill; will get 2½ bales. It sure is an early, rapid fruiting cotton."—R. G. Love, Prosper, Texas.

Yields the Best I Ever Had. "Bolls very large, easy to pick, gins out 40 per cent lint and better, and yields the best I have ever had. Well pleased. Will plant no other."—J. H. Stewart, Lodi, Texas.

Bale to the Acre. "Bolls large, open; good and easy to pick; did not fall out any. Made 1,350 pounds on one acre, and it ginned out fine. **LONE STAR** gave good results, too."—O. B. Lynch, Temple, La.



Proving That New Boykin Cotton is 99% Storm Proof.

A cotton breeding block left unpicked until the storm proof quality of different selections could be tested out by the weather during August, September, October, November and into December. Actual count on December 9th showed less than one-half of one per cent locks on the ground. Finally picked February 26th with 97.5% of the locks still in the burrs.

How Our Cotton Seed Is Prepared

We Sell Our Own Cotton Seed. No Others! We are not cotton seed merchants. We are selling our own improved strains only. They are ginned at our own gin—cleaned, tested and sacked in our own warehouses.

We Own Our Gins. As the cotton comes in from the fields the ginning and handling of the seeds is all done under our supervision. All our ginning is done at our own gin. At Sherman we have a large 8-stand double battery gin plant, specially fitted up for handling planting seed. There are no screw conveyors, but specially designed drags that take the seeds to our own special hoppers at the gin. At Howe, ten miles south, we have another gin for our Mebane Triumph Cotton Seed.

Dumping the Rolls. In changing from one variety to another the rolls are dropped and cleaned and likewise all spouts, conveyors, seed cleaners, etc. The seeds are then hauled directly to our special cotton seed warehouses where they are run over seed cleaners (sometimes called “cullers”) to remove any dirt, locks, burrs, etc., as far as possible.

Our Certificate Sealed on Every Bag. The seeds are sacked up from the bins just before shipping, and our seal and certificate placed on every bag, just before it leaves the warehouse. See inside cover page.

Germination Tested. We do not have any trouble in securing seed with good germination qualities, yet as a matter of protection to you, and ourselves as well, frequent tests are made. All seeds are shipped on our **Stringless Guarantee.** See inside cover page.

But The Cost

Cost is not a safe index of quality. In the case of **Mebane Triumph** cotton referred to on page 10, the low yielding seed actually sold for more money than ours. But suppose our certified, pedigreed seeds do cost fifty cents or a dollar more per bushel, above even ordinarily good seeds. This would only add 50c an acre. Three more pounds of cotton will pay this. Above this the extra yield will be clear profit.

About Grades and Prices. Farmers should first recognize that there is more competition in **quality** than in **prices** when buying field seeds. Our prices are not competitive. We know they are usually some higher than is asked by growers, dealers, etc. We have never thought we could do more than every one else and sell for less money. Certain it is that there are bargain “gold bricks” in seeds being sold every day. People who are “looking for something better at less money” are usually the victims.

Breeding-Up Seed Corn

Crib Selecting vs Field Selecting

Improving Stalk Characters. We do not grow corn for stalks, yet we give just as much attention to developing good stalk characters as we do to developing good ear quality. Every year all the seed for our breeding blocks and special stock seed blocks is selected in the field. But, why select corn in the field?

By selecting seed corn from the stalks in the field, we know more about the characters of the stalk than if we merely selected good ears from the crib. This feature alone adds an extra value to our seed corn that will many times pay for the cost of our certified seeds. This work gives many advantages.

Why We Select Seed Corn in the Field

(a) **Ears From Stalks That Stand Up, Produce Sounder Corn.** In breeding work we never select our seed ears from stalks that are broken over or blown down. The stalks must be stout enough to not break over. Likewise there must be roots enough to keep the stalks erect. By continuing this selecting year after year, we have greatly improved the tendency of the stalks to stand up against wind and blowing rains, thus reducing storm damage. This improvement may mean a saving of several bushels to the acre in your crop.

(b) **Ears That Hang Down**, when matured are never weather stained or rotten at the butts like ears that stand up and catch the rain. This is a character that varies widely from season to season, but our persistent selecting reduces the damage that occurs in wet summers. If it saves 50 ears to the acre in your field, it will more than pay for the cost of the seed.

(c) **Ears With Well Closed Shucks at the Tip of the Ears** are less likely to be attacked by weevils, birds, squirrels, or rats in the field. In our Southern climate, ears with shucks closely fitting over the tip keep better in the crib. A close fitting shuck affords the best protection against grain weevils.

(d) **Stalks With Ears at Medium Height** are less likely to fall over than when they are high up. They are also usually better ears. The height of the ears varies with the vigor of the stalk, but we prefer the ear that's low enough to easily "shake hands" with a man.

Many Chances for Mistakes in Crib Selection

(e) **Crib Selection of Seed Ears** is likely to result in the selection of ears that are large and well matured merely because they have been favored in the field by extra space, or rich spots. Such ears are probably inferior in natural producing power to good ears produced under normal field conditions.

We Avoid Mistakes by selecting the ears in the field. By selecting seed corn in the crib we run a chance of

getting a good ear that came from an inferior stalk that was (1) down, or (2) broken over, or a stalk that had the (3) ear too high, (4) standing erect on the stalk, (5) not closed over at the tip to protect from weevils, etc. When we select seed corn in the crib, we take all these chances that we will get an ear from a stalk with poor characters, to only one chance of getting a good ear coming from a good stalk.

No Guess Work in Breeding Block Selections

These Stalk Selections and ear selections are made in our breeding blocks, where we may not only see the character of the individual stalks, but the average character of all the stalks from the same parent ear. We are thus able to be doubly sure of getting a good stalk that comes from a strain of corn that produces good stalks and good ears, as well as from single stalks having these qualities.

Crib Selecting of the Ears is a possible means of improving the form of ears and the quality of the grains. It will not change the character of the stalks. It is necessary to select the ears in the field from well shaped stalks to do this.

Contrary to popular Opinion, no amount of crib selecting of ears or field selecting of ears and stalks will noticeably increase the yields. The only way known to increase the yielding quality is to test the yielding quality and select from known high yielders as described on page 15.

Certainly such work, long continued, will produce a strain of corn that will be some better than corn that has never known anything but crib selections. If you plant our seed constantly propagated from field or stalk selected ears, you will surely reap advantages in your crop.



"A Good Ear
in the Right
Attitude."



"A Monster Ear
Standing Out
Bold and Bad."



Ear and Man Both
"Grinning."



Ear Shoulder High. One of
the "Higher-Ups."

Developing a Good Pedigree for High Yielding Seeds

Seeds get a pedigree by being grown from plants of tested yielding quality. It will be a good pedigree if the tests show that they are better yielders than others when grown under like conditions.

The Method of Testing, therefore, should provide a means of measuring and comparing the yields made by seeds coming from single ears, separate stools or plants. The best yielding rows indicate the Champion Strains.

Champion Quality must be proven by tests of yields and quality measured by scales and tapes—not by whims about the “looks” of fancy points.

Our Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn of proven high yielding strains are produced as follows:

1. Usually 100 of the choicest ears are gathered from rows where champion quality has been proven by actual scientific tests. These, in turn, are planted in the following year in a similar breeding block, and on and on, from year to year. This not only avoids the possibility of deterioration or running-out of the strains, but makes some improvements possible every year.

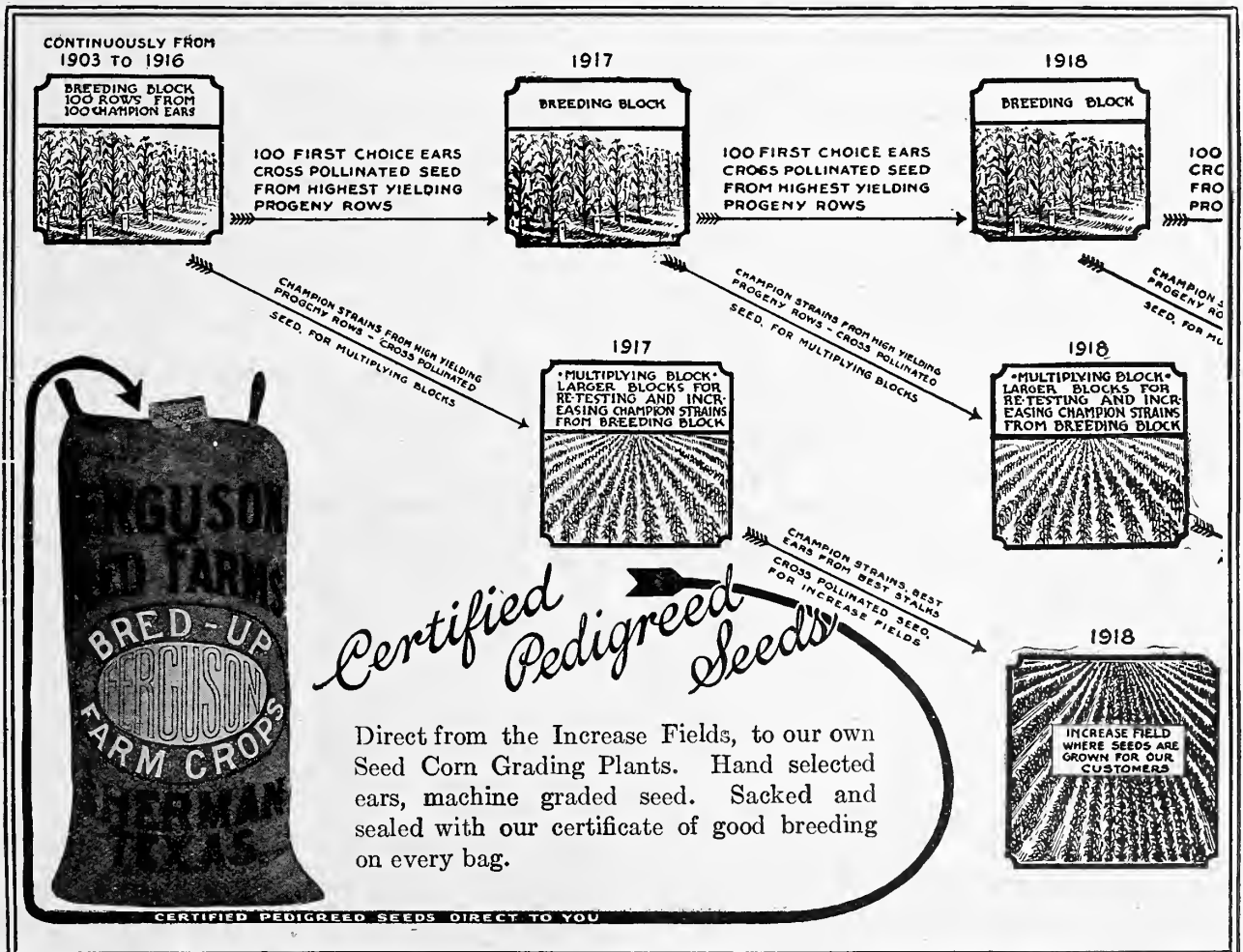
2. Champion Strains (in the case of corn) are further improved by cross pollination from ears of other Champion Strains of the same variety. Again the best score-card ears are selected from the Champion Strains in the breeding blocks, and so on, from season to season.

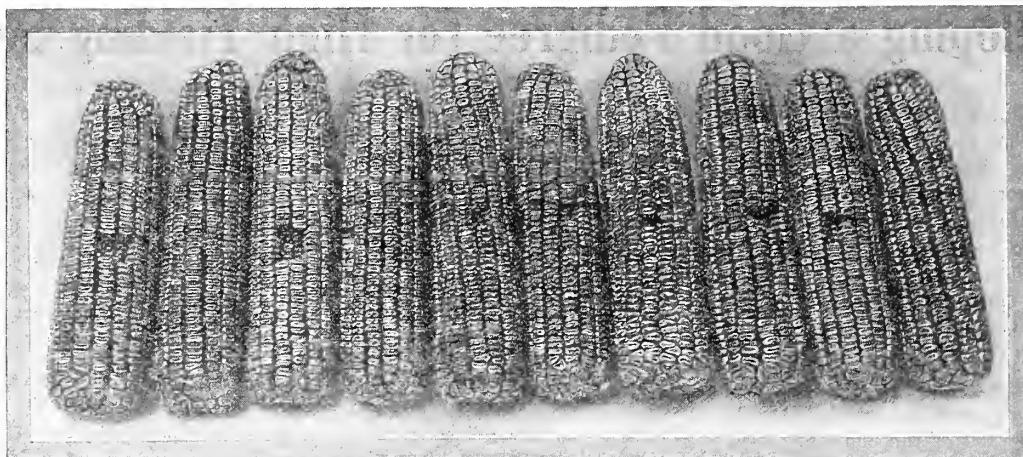
Thus it is that seed of good, recognized Standard Varieties are made better and better; improved and re-improved year after year, by saving the best from one breeding block for planting the breeding blocks the next season.

And it is from breeding block seed thus developed that we secure seed to grow our MULTIPLYING BLOCKS. and from these in turn seed to grow our INCREASE FIELDS to supply bred-up certified, pedigreed seeds for our customers.

Such are Our Methods for getting good seeds, with a good pedigree that produce good crops. Here is a chart showing the history of the certified pedigreed seed corn we ship to you to plant in your fields.

This is What Common Sense Says You Should Do to Improve Your Seeds We Do it for You





Grand Champion Sweepstakes, 10 Ears in Texas Crop Show, 1916. FERGUSON YELLOW DENT Grown From Our Seed by Mr. A. Wicker.

Ferguson Yellow Dent

First and Sweepstake Prizes
in the
Corn Shows

Highest Field Yields
in
Experiment Station Tests

Southwestern Farmers Recognize that whenever the Ferguson Seed Farms originate and introduce a new variety, it is the best variety in its class. **Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn** was developed by scientific breeding and proved to be the best yielder, in their own tests. It has since proven to be the best yielder in experiment station tests. A. M. Ferguson introduced and recommended it to Southwestern farmers in 1906. Since then it has "made good" on farmers' farms in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and further east. It is popular with progressive corn growers who want a large, deep grained yellow corn.

It is the only pedigreed yellow variety in the Southwest. Other varieties have been developed by selecting the ears to type, but **Ferguson Yellow Dent** was developed by selecting the highest yielding ears and then had the type of the ears and the type of the stalk fixed from pedigreed selections. This explains why it has made such a wonderful record for consistent high yields. Judge it by its record. Can you name another variety that can show such a record of authoritative recognition?

Tried and Tested

Recommended by Texas Field Crops Association as a "Standard high yielding variety for the Southwest." This recommendation and recognition was not based on somebody's "opinion" or "observation" or "experience." It is based on the measured result of nine years of carefully conducted field yield tests, in comparison with all other varieties of corn grown by Texas farmers. These competitive tests were made at College Station, Denton, Troupe, Temple, San Antonio, Victoria, New Braunfels, Kerrville, Austin, Greenville, McKinney, Sherman, Marshall, Tyler and other points. It made the highest average yield of all the yellow varieties in the tests.

Approved by the Arkansas Crop Improvement Association as a standard variety for general planting on good corn lands. This recommendation was likewise based on field yield tests, conducted by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, covered many years and all sections of the state, and the approval of Arkansas corn growers.

In Oklahoma the Farmers Approve It, wherever it has been tried. It is rapidly replacing the mongrel types of Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Gold Mine and other Northern types that do not withstand the hot winds like **FERGUSON YELLOW DENT**. Unfortunately no authoritative test of corn varieties have been reported by the Oklahoma Experiment Station. However, the breeding blocks in which we developed this variety have been here at Sherman (14 miles from the Oklahoma line) and in Central and Southern Oklahoma. We have contract fields in Northern, Central and Southern Oklahoma grown from seed bred-up on our own farms here at Sherman. We have ourselves conducted yield tests with the various yellow varieties grown in Oklahoma, and so far **FERGUSON YELLOW DENT** has made large yields in every test.

In Mississippi and Louisiana it is finding increasing favor with the farmers. They are well pleased with the large, attractive ears, and the large, bright, golden grains. In variety test it has several times won favorable positions.

Utility Stands for Bigger Crops

Three Times Winner of the Corn Growers Utility Cup. This is the highest honor that can be won by any variety, because the award is based on records of "Best Average Yields" made by any variety, in practical field tests conducted for the Texas Field Crops Association, by the Texas Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These tests have usually been conducted at College Station, Temple, Greenville, Nacogdoches, Sherman and San Antonio, where 60 to 75 or more varieties or selections are entered in the contest. As an example of what this means in bushels in the crop, it may be noted that our seed won this trophy in 1914 and 1916, making several bushels more than any other variety in the tests.

Has Won Many Corn Show Prizes, probably more than all other Southwestern yellow varieties combined. These records are too numerous to mention. It has won "First Prize" and "Grand Champion Sweepstakes Prize" in several shows. These records taken with the many records for highest yields in Experiment

Station tests prove beyond a doubt that Southwestern farmers are right in making FERGUSON YELLOW DENT the most popular yellow corn.

Maturity and Adaptability

Ferguson Yellow Dent is a medium early variety, usually maturing from 120 to 130 days from planting. The ears are blocky and well shaped, usually having 12 to 16 rows of broad, deep, shiny, golden yellow grains. They always please. The ears usually shell out 82 to 88 per cent grain. The legal standard calls for only 80 per cent grain.

It has proven its adaptability to a wide range of climates, soils and seasons. It is a high yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands. It produces abundant yields of fine, heavy corn in Northern Oklahoma, Eastern Arkansas and Mississippi, and is a sure safe corn for the Southern corn belt in Texas.

Prices and Grades

Extra, Special, Certified, Pedigreed Seed, selected from "High Yielding Strains" planted from the product of high yielding mother ears, grown under our supervision, \$7.50 per bushel, and \$4.00 per half bushel, when we have surplus to spare.

Regular Certified Well Bred Seed grown from our own special selected high yielding strains, under our own supervision, second or third year removed from tested and proven high yielding breeding blocks selections, \$6.00 per bushel.

First Year Customers Seed, grown by customers from our seed, prepared by us in our special seed corn plant from hand selected, hand groomed ears and machine graded. See pink slip of current dating for prices.

Customers Seed. Grown from customers selected seed, but usually prepared by us in our seed plant. See pink slip of current dating for prices.

PAID \$20.00 A BUSHEL FOR SEED CORN FROM HIS OWN CRIB

Here is what E. F. Brown of Tarrant County, Texas, writes:

"I had intended to write to you for some time, but have been so busy gathering our crop. I have just finished gathering our corn and I am very well pleased with the SURCROPPER. We had some of our native corn in the same field and we could have paid \$20.00 per bushel for some more of the SURCROPPER and made money. We like the cotton seed you sent us, too."

NOTE—If corn is worth only 50 cents a bushel and a bushel plants only eight acres, an increase in yield of only 5 bushels would mean a gain of 40 bushels in the crop from one bushel of seed corn, or \$20.00. Note that many customers report a gain of 15 to 20 bushels per acre from our bred-up seeds, which at present prices would be several times the amount figured by Mr. Brown.

Letters

My land is mostly bottom land, very rich, and I am going to some expense and considerable trouble in testing out some seeds myself. I planted all my land in your Ferguson Yellow Dent corn secured from you a year or two ago. The only corn raised in this section last year was what I raised from selected seed of my own raising, originally from you. My seed corn this year was the best I ever planted from my own raising.—M. E. Maney, Smithville, Texas.

I won the second and third premiums at the Bell County Fair this last October with your Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn, and am trying for the first this fall.—Chas. Duke, Belton, Texas.

Have been raising Chisholm and Ferguson Yellow Dent corn for several years and have been gratified with the results. Averaged 66% bu. to the acre in 1913.—John Hopkins, Wolfe City, Texas.

Can You Afford to Plant an Inferior Variety?

Can you afford to "bet" the cost of making your corn crop and the rent on your land on anything less than a proven good variety? Better do a little figuring before you answer!

Seed Corn at \$5.00 per bushel cost per acre, 40c to 50c.

Seed Corn at \$2.00 per bushel cost per acre, 20c to 25c.

Extra cost of better seed will be the difference per acre, 20c to 25c.

Corn has a low seeding cost per acre. Wheat costs \$3.00 an acre; oats \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre; cotton 75c to \$2.00 an acre.

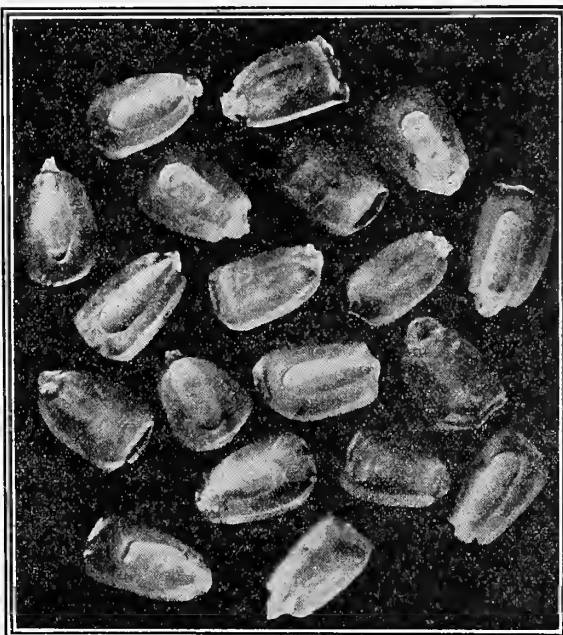
Seed Corn that increases the yield only 5 bushels per acre costs no more to cultivate than the common kind. If corn is worth only \$1.00 per bushel, there is \$5.00 more per acre in the crop.

But a Bushel Plants 8 to 10 Acres, and therefore multiplies the profit up to \$40.00 to \$50.00 per bushel of seed. And you lose in the same proportion if you do not plant good seeds.

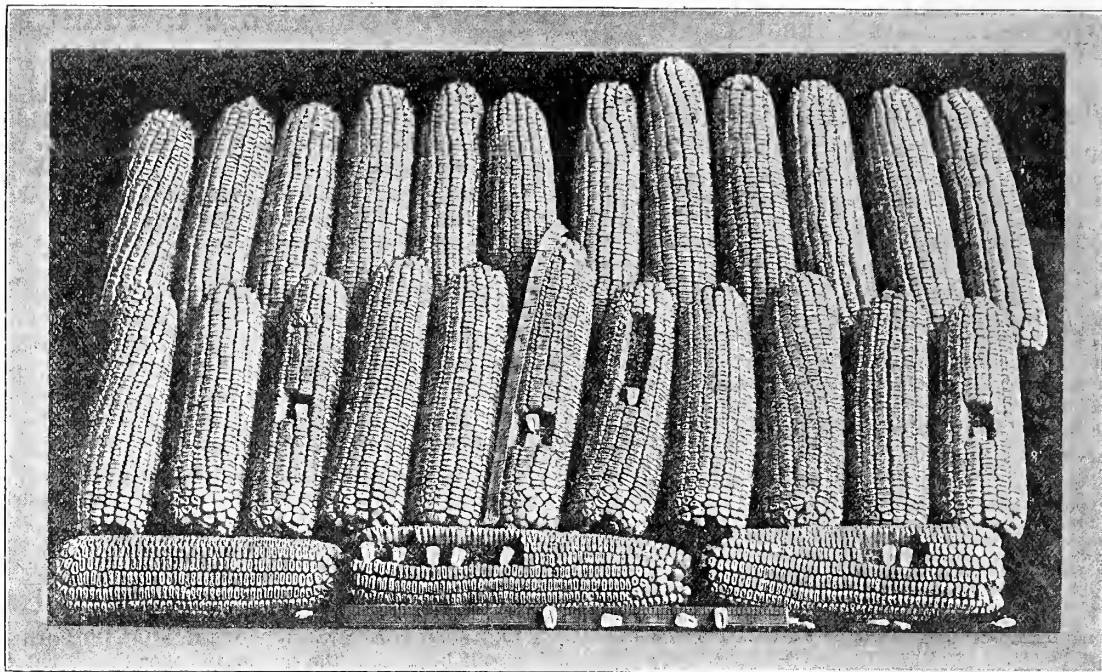
Putting Quality Into Seed Ears

Our seed corn produces winners at the corn shows. We still believe in the use of the score card, not only at the corn shows, but also on the farms where good corn should be grown. No better proof of our attention to developing good ear characters can be offered than the frequent premiums given to parties who grow our varieties. Corn grown from our seeds has captured many of the sweepstakes and first prizes in the local and state corn shows.

Go to Any Corn Show in the Southwest and you will find prize-winning exhibits of CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT. SURCROPPER does not "shine" at the shows. But my! how it wins out in the field-tests of yielding power. **More Bushels Per Acre** is first in mind. While the Ear-to-row test breeding block is absolutely essential to develop better yielding quality, it also enables us to more intelligently select for good physical or "Show Ear" quality. Our seeds win in the shows as well as in the field.



These
Grains of
Ferguson
Yellow Dent
Are Actual
Size
Large Grains
With
Large Germs



Chisholm Corn named, introduced and has been continually bred up for ten years by A. M. Ferguson. These ears were grown from our seed and selected by Gates Thomas in Fayette Co., Texas. Champion sweepstakes 10 ears white corn Texas Crop Show, 1916, included here.

Ferguson's Original Chisholm Corn

Undoubtedly the Best General Purpose Corn Known to the Southwest

History of Chisholm Corn. This popular native variety of white corn was developed, as well as named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. He has bred it up to a high degree of excellence since it was first introduced. Its recognition as one of the two white varieties recommended as "Standard Best Yielding Varieties for Texas" by the Texas Field Crops Association, is positive proof of its good yielding habits. It has received similar recognition in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Record for High Yields. Ten years' results of Experiment Station testing prove Chisholm Corn to be the best Medium Early Corn for the Southwest. It is needless to stop and detail the records of superior yields made by this attractive variety of white corn. The fact that it has been officially recognized as a "Standard Variety" in three Southwestern states is sufficient. It is as widely and popularly known as **Ferguson Yellow Dent**, and is an equally good yielder. It is probably a few days earlier, stands drouth as well or possibly better.

As a Milling Corn it has no equal. **Chisholm** is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety. It is attractive because of its sound, large, creamy-white, oily grains, that completely cover a bright-red cob. The ears are large sized in favorable seasons, but if by chance the season makes them small, even the nubbins will show attractive, well-matured grains, with a large germ. The ears are stocky, not slender, and usually covered over at the tips by heavy, close fitting shucks that give an excellent protection against weevils.

It is a Medium Early Corn, maturing in 115 to 125 days. The ears are usually 7 to 9 inches long and about the same in circumference. They usually have 14 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

We have good seeds, carefully prepared, giving good germination tests. They "Look Good," they are good, and they will give good results at harvest time.

A Caution About Fraud. The present high-yielding strain which we named "**Chisholm**" has proven to be a much better yielder than the original type or any of the similar looking white-grain, red-cob varieties, sometimes fraudulently sold for the real Chisholm by crafty, shift, "seed houses" and some make-believe "seed farms" at Sherman.

These statements may be verified by reference to the results of variety tests made in the Southwest by the State Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There are Texas firms that still continue to import St. Charles White Corn from northern Missouri and sell it to Southwestern farmers as "Native Grown Chisholm."

We Call Attention to this plainly fraudulent practice as a measure of protection to unsuspecting purchasers who might desire to secure Chisholm seed corn, because of the recommendation given to this variety by ourselves, the Texas Field Crops Association, the Texas Experiment Station, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These recommendations are based on long continued tests of seed of the **real Chisholm Corn** furnished by Ferguson Seed Farms.

Our "**Certified Pedigreed Seed**" labels are sealed on to every bag, in order to protect you from frauds. If you want seed from original proven high quality strains, you can get them direct from the Ferguson Seed Farms, in original bags, with their seal and certificate of good breeding on every bag.



SURE!

You will need a file to ream out the old planter plates when you commence planting our Chisholm Corn.

(Grains Are Actual Size in Photograph.)

The Investigations conducted by government agencies show that the fake Chisholm, even though it does resemble the real Ferguson Chisholm, yields only about half as much when grown side by side.

Remember: We sell no seeds that we cannot honestly and in good faith recommend for the best interests of our customers. We recommend Chisholm as a safe white corn for general purposes, the best there is in its class for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. It withstands dry weather almost as well as Surcropper Corn.

Can You Afford to Buy Ferguson's Freshly Improved Chisholm?

If you want the latest improved strains of the real Chisholm Corn, we can supply you. We improve our stock seeds every year, following the method described and illustrated on pages 14 and 15 of this catalog. But is it worth the cost? This question has already been answered by the results of official tests of the Texas Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture referred to on pages 2 and 5 of this catalog. If the Government tests prove that our recently improved strains yield 4 to 8 bushels more per acre than the seed of our customers, one to three years removed from ours, it is plain that it will be to the interest of every Chisholm grower to get new stock. The difference in cost between your old Chisholm will not be over 2 or 3 dollars a bushel or about 25¢ an acre. 4 to 8 bushels of corn would be cheap at this price.

Pedigreed Seeds, like pedigreed live stock, must have a record behind them showing that the offspring is actually worth more money. Live stock breeders pay big



CHISHOLM CORN IS A HEAVY YIELDER

The above picture sent to us by Mr. Stubenrauch of Mexia, Texas, who evidently wanted to show us why he was pleased with our Certified Chisholm Corn.

prices for sires that will increase the quality of their crop of colts, yearlings, etc. This same rule applies to seeds, but if you get the certified pedigreed seeds from Ferguson Seed Farms, you not only get better quality in your crop, but greater quantity also.

Prices and Grades

We have a nice lot of sound, heavy, well matured Chisholm Seed Corn grown from our own special pedigreed strains. The late rains filled out the grains and made them plump. We quote the following grades:

Extra, Special, Certified, Pedigreed Seed, selected from "High Yielding Strains" planted from product of high yielding mother ears grown under our supervision, \$7.50 per bushel, and \$4.00 per half bushel when we have surplus to spare.

Regular Certified Well-Bred Seed, grown from our own special selected high yielding strains, under our own supervision, second or third year removed from tested and proven high yielding, breeding block selections.

First Year Customer's Seed, grown by customers from our seed, prepared by us in our special seed corn plant, from hand selected, hand groomed ears and machine graded. See pink slip of current dating for prices.

Customer's Seed. Grown from customer's selected seed, but usually prepared by us in our seed plant. See pink slip of current dating for prices.

Surcropper Made 8½ Bushels More Than Ordinary Corn

Corn did not so very well in this section. I made 30½ bushels to the acre with Surcropper, which I believe to be pretty good for upland which has been in cultivation since 1875. I planted 2 acres of my own native corn in the same field, and only about 100 yards distance from my Surcropper corn field. It made 22 bushels to the acre, 8½ bushels less than Surcropper. Surcropper stands drouth and heat much better than native varieties commonly grown in this section. It does not grow so rank as our native corn, and not so high in the stalks. If I had planted all my corn in Surcropper I would have made 90 to 100 bushels more. A great loss. Another year I will plant all my corn in Surcropper and Chisholm.—Emil Treybig, Fayetteville, Texas.

Trebled His Yield With Chisholm. "I had two acres of your Chisholm corn and gathered 60 bushels in all. On account of the drouth all corn is very short. My corn, outside of your seed corn, barely averaged 10 bushels to the acre, and that is a big average for the neighborhood and much less than the average for the county."—Chauncy Lowry, Rusk, Texas.



Mr. Emil Treybig's Field of Surcropper Corn



The Reason Some Persons Buy Feed Corn is Because They Plant the Wrong Kind of Seed Corn.

Harvest of three varieties planted in three adjacent rows in our 1918 variety test block. (See cover illustration.) We had under test 391 varieties and strains of varieties. All had an equally fair chance having same number of stalks in the rows. The one in the middle above represents a type of corn that makes some people say. "This ain't no corn country," in dry years. Surcrotter made better than 40 bushels.

Surcrotter Corn

**Quick Maturing Like Northern Corn—Resists Drought Like June Corn
Plant in Spring for Early Crop—Plant in Summer for Late Crop
The Greatest Sure-Crop Corn Known to the West**

The Human Side of It All. If a thousand farmers from all over the Southwest wrote or told you every year that you had "Helped us out during the dry spell," or that "You came over and put some corn in the crib when feed was scarce and high"; and if they told you that their neighbors, too, appreciated what you had done, would you feel that they, whoever "they" might be, wanted to have you recognize their "feelings"? How would you reply? On the other hand, suppose they wrote and said nothing about their "feelings"; just told you that they had the corn. How would you "feel"? And again, suppose that six, ten or twelve, or sixteen years ago, while you were laboring under embarrassing sacrifices; unnoticed, doubted and distrusted by some, where you thought you ought to have been believed; knocked when a boost would have helped; and, too, when "things" often looked so uncertain that you doubted if you really could hold on until the job could be carried to a success; working under no more encouragement than just your own belief that some day you would be able to accomplish just these results. Can you imagine how you might have felt then; and now? Well, this is the other part of the history of **Surcrotter Corn**.

History of Surcrotter. Surcrotter (an abbreviation of "Sure-Crotter" and pronounced Sur-Crotter) is a distinct type of field corn. It was developed, improved, named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. In its original mongrel form it attracted his attention in 1901, a very dry and unfavorable corn season. The spring season was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. **Surcrotter** did not. It made some corn when other varieties in the neighborhood fell down before the hot winds. This original stock was a very coarse, mixed or mongrel type of corn. Through many years of rigid selecting for good

ear characters and breeding up by ear-to-row testing, it now produces very attractive ears, with large white, wide grains of medium depth.

Farmers in Five Southwestern States have come to believe in us, our methods and our varieties because **Surcrotter** corn has filled their cribs when other varieties failed them. In the Corn Shows it rarely gets a ribbon, because the ears do not match up to the score-card requirements. But no mistake! It is a proven high-yielding variety.

Surest and Safest for Southwest

Has Made Best Yields. In the Experiment Station Tests no other variety has made so many records for "Best Yields." Six years in succession it has been the highest yielding variety at the Denton Experiment Station. It has several times been "First" in the variety tests at San Antonio, Temple, College Station, Nacogdoches, Sherman and at several places in Arkansas, usually securing these honors in lean or dry years. Even in seasons favorable to the longer growing types, it often comes in near the top of the list. It is a good yielder in all seasons and often proves to be the best.

Put Corn in the Cribs. Many farmers have written to us that **Surcrotter** corn had filled their cribs when other varieties failed. If you want to be sure of a reasonable crop in dry seasons and a bumper crop in favorable seasons, do not fail to plant at least a third or a half of your crop in **Surcrotter**. It's a good corn on strong land at any time, and the best corn for light up-lands. The latter need a quick-maturing, drouth resisting corn. That's **Surcrotter**.

The County Agent Talked But the Farmer Made the Test

Mr. J. D. Johnson, of Corisearna, Texas, like many farmers thought well of Iowa Silver Mine Corn. Mr. J. W. Hornbeak, County Agricultural Agent, thought differently, and advised **Surcropper**. They argued their opinions, but to satisfy both parties, they joined in a test on Mr. Johnson's farm. Here is Mr. Johnson's report, showing that **Surcropper** yielded about 30 per cent more corn:

"Referring to the respective merits of the corn, Ferguson Surcropper and Iowa Silver Mine, planted in alternate rows, and given the same cultivation and fertilization to each row, the following is the result on five gathered rows of each:

Ferguson Surcropper

1. row, 51 lbs.
2. row, 50 lbs.
3. row, 50 lbs.
4. row, 41 lbs.
5. row, 40 lbs.

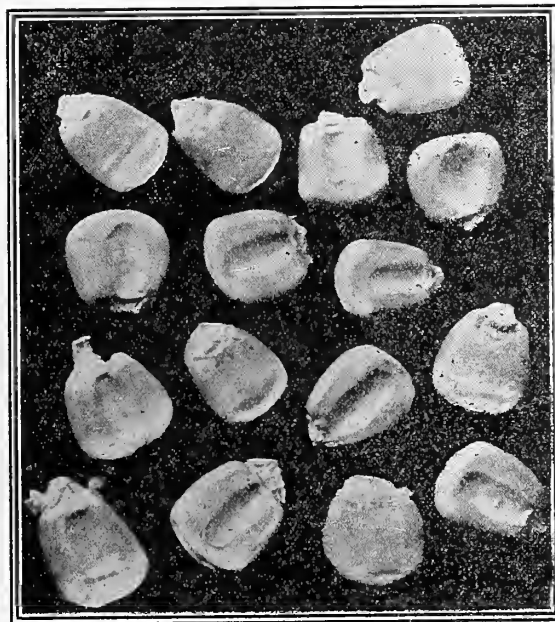
232 lbs.

Iowa Silver Mine

1. row, 40 lbs.
2. row, 36 lbs.
3. row, 36 lbs.
4. row, 37 lbs.
5. row, 34 lbs.

183 lbs.

"The difference being 49 pounds in favor of Ferguson Surcropper. You can figure this out for yourself and see how much more corn per acre Ferguson Surcropper will produce than Iowa Silver Mine."



The Size of Surcropper grains vary with the seasons, but they are always good, vigorous grains

Surcropper Has Won Unusual Recognition

Surcropper and Chisholm are the only two varieties of white corn recommended for general planting by the Texas Field Crops Association. No other white varieties have made the same consistent high average yields in the ten years' testing conducted by this association in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Stations.

Surcropper Wins Corn Growers Utility Trophy for 1917. We have again won the "Corn Growers Utility Cup," this time with **Surcropper**. This is the trophy offered by Farm and Ranch, and awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association for producing the best utility corn, i. e., one producing most bushels per acre in tests conducted for the association by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This trophy has twice previously been won by **Ferguson's Yellow Dent**, another variety originated by us.

Surcropper is an early, quick maturing, drouth-resisting variety. It makes roasting ears in 53 to 65 days, and usually requires only 105 to 120 days to mature, counting from planting to browning of the shucks. It is two weeks earlier than common native corn. It is early, like Northern corn, but has a great advantage in its drouth-resisting qualities. It usually yields more than twice as much as Northern varieties. The photo on the opposite page show this clearly.

It is An "Early" Corn for spring planting or a "quick maturing" corn for summer planting on stubble lands or potato lands or where cotton has been killed out. Its many good qualities have made it widely popular. It is not only especially well suited for all uplands in Texas and Oklahoma, but has proven to be a good yielder in central and northern Louisiana and on up into northern Arkansas. It has produced some splendid corn in southern Kansas and Missouri, and unusually favorable comparisons comes from Arizona and California. On the lighter, sandy corn lands, in Eastern Texas, Central Oklahoma and Arkansas, it is proving very satisfactory, and is now widely grown.

Its General Use is being widely extended. There are thousands of farmers in Western Texas, in the Texas Panhandle and on up into New Mexico, who advise that its early maturing and drouth-resisting qualities make it their best yielder. It long ago established a record for high yields throughout Southwest Texas. Several times it has made the highest yield in the many varieties included in the tests at San Antonio Experiment Farms. A larger acreage is being planted throughout the Texas corn belt each year, as its good qualities become more widely known. That is the best thing we can say of it.

Prices and Grades

Our supply of Certified Seed of **Surcropper** corn has never been sufficient to fill the demand, and the late orders have been filled from the cheaper grades that are not so pure or so well bred, being secured from former customers. Many of these orders go unfilled every year. In seasons like the one just passed **Surcropper** has made a magnificent demonstration of its ability to make good yields under even very unfavorable conditions, and many orders have been booked before we gathered our crop.

Extra Special Pedigreed Seed. All our multiplying blocks seeds, not reserved for our contract seed growers, will be sold at \$7.50 per bushel. We have a nice supply this year. Those who ordered too late last year can now be supplied.

Regular Certified Seeds. One peck, \$1.75; one-half bushel, \$3.25; one bushel, \$6.25; two or more bushels, \$6.00 a bushel.

First Year Seed from Former Customers. Write for current price list. See pink sheet.

Commercial Seed. Send for current price list.

Supply for Next Year. We desire to secure an extra large supply of **Surcropper** corn grown for us in season for 1919. To this end we will make a few special contracts with responsible parties to grow seed corn for us for 1919 from special seed from our own fields. If interested, write us fully of your conditions and the acreage you could devote to contract seed growing.

I have tried 4 kinds of corn to find one adapted to my soil, but nothing can take the place of **Surcropper**. Without it I could not have farmed a single year. I can make more corn with it on my poor land than my neighbors do on their good land with common corn.—F. J. Radetzky, Johnson Co., Texas.

How
New
and
Better
Strains
of
Wheat
are
Discovered



The Above Picture Illustrates How We Compare and Investigate the Bushel and Dollar Value of Different Selections of Wheat

Breeding Up Small Grains

Finding Foundation Strains. Improvement work on small grains by Ferguson Seed Farms has gone steadily along, continuing our 15 years' work for the improvement of the Texas Red Rust Proof Oat, which produced the Ferguson No. 71 Oat.

The foundation varieties best adapted to the Southwest have been determined from observations covering many years, and by actual field tests. Improvement work upon these better varieties is well under way at present.

How Pedigreed Wheat is Developed. Southwestern farmers know how thrasher-run wheat is cleaned and graded in preparing seed. But good varieties are not developed in this way. Neither is it possible to develop better strains of these good varieties by such a process. The development of pure bred, pedigreed strains of high yielding quality is being carried forward in the manner described below:

Thousands of Stools Were Selected from the better varieties of wheat, oats, rye and barley. These field selections were carefully worked over in the laboratory and the better ones were saved for seeding and further test in the fields.

Each Selection Was Planted in a Row to itself in the nursery as illustrated above. Each of these rows represents a different strain. Each individual strain is kept under observation from seeding to harvest time, observations being made as to winter resistance, rust resistance, drought resistance, stiffness of stem, and freedom from lodging, yield and other qualities affecting the acre value of the crop.

Each Row is Harvested Separately and the better ones seeded the following season in larger areas called "Multiplying Blocks." This affords opportunity for practical study and observation, under normal field conditions. Last year over 4,000 strains were seeded in the head-rows and multiplying blocks in our small grain nursery.

The Strains in our multiplying blocks that possessed most desirable qualities are kept separate and again propagated in the succeeding season in **INCREASE BLOCKS**. This process will be thus carried forward from year to year until a quantity has accumulated sufficient to supply a commercial demand. At the present time we have no strictly pure, pedigreed seed wheat to offer for sale.

Massed Selections. In conducting our individual or head-to-row pedigreed selection work we find many selections that are not in the "first choice" group which are reserved for further observation. They are, however, better than the typical stocks grown by our most progressive wheat farmers under common variety names. Rather than discard these selections completely we

throw them together with seed from field selected heads for rapid multiplication. Seed grown from such selections will be sold as "massed selections."

Selected Stocks. Next to this we have the seeds grown from selected stocks of varieties, or lots known as varieties, representing what we regard to be the best stocks for the Soft Wheat Belt—Mediterranean, Fulcaster and Fultz. These stocks receive special care while being propagated from year to year, and are given the benefit of all the resources at our command to keep them up to a high standard of vitality, quality and purity; as well as freedom from smuts, etc.

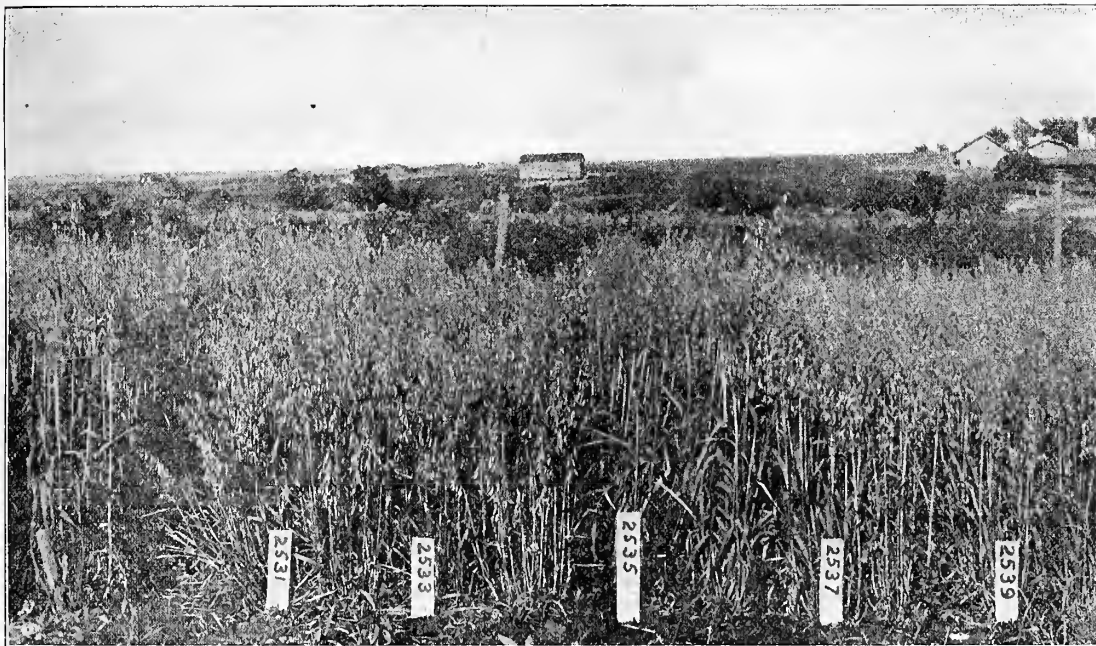
About Our Selected Stocks. We cannot make it too emphatic; Ferguson Seed Farms will not offer seed of any variety until it has sufficient information secured by our own tests and observation or other reliable sources, to make us feel reasonably sure that it is better than the common run and a variety suitable for planting in the Southwest.

Cleaning of Seed Grains

All of our seeds of wheat, oats and barley are thoroughly cleaned as they are brought in from the farms. We have special machinery for this work. It not only removes all chaff and straw, but also the light and immature grains occurring at the bottom and top of the heads, and on weak plants. It is a waste of wheat and of land to plant such seed. Nothing is shipped out that is not in good condition for planting. It will take less seed if you use our double re-cleaned and graded stocks, because only the most vigorous grains are saved for seed. See page 3.

Seed Treated For Smut

To Reduce Smut in the Crop. We treat special stocks of seed grains grown on our farms with formalin solution or in hot water as the case may require. The good effects of this treatment last for several years. Those who have suffered losses from smut in their crops will do well to start anew with treated seeds of good varieties. Many farmers lose from 5 per cent to 15 per cent of their yields from smut and scarcely notice it. This loss amounts to more than the cost of enough good seeds for planting their entire crop. See photo on next page.



Testing
Varieties
of
Oats
by
Growing
Them
Side
by
Side
Under
Uniform
Condi-
tions.

This is our method of not only testing the yield of grain, but also of the straw. No. 2533 (Ferguson No. 71 Oat) made the largest yield of grain and the smallest yield of straw.

Prices on Seed Grains

The prices quoted are based on our present supply and market conditions and are subject to change. The cost of the extra care given to the production, treatment of stock seeds to reduce smut, extra care to preserve a higher degree of purity and the expense of special cleaning and grading adds to the cost of the seed. The present high prices paid for wheat make the advantages of such care worth many times more than the cost.

Our specially prepared seed will be cheaper in the long run than thresher-run seed at milling prices.

Don't Plant Chicken Feed for Seed. That's just what you do when you plant thresher run seed. For example, any field run wheat or oats contains 10 per cent to 30 per cent seeds of low vitality that should not be planted because they are light, shriveled, immature or small, as a result of being produced near the upper or lower end of the heads. You will be better satisfied with a peck less seed to the acre if these undesirable seeds are removed. See page 3.



Avoid Losses Due to Smut

Barley and Rye

Barley is the surest of our fall sown pasture and grain crops. It grows freely in warm winter days, provides an excellent pasture during the winter months, and matures its crop of grain 10 to 15 days ahead of wheat. Barley usually yields from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre; and, besides its better winter grazing qualities, it is often more profitable than wheat as a grain crop. It weighs 48 pounds to the bushel and its feeding value is only a little less than corn. As a winter grazing for hogs and other stock it is unequalled. Sow early on well-drained land at the rate of 5 to 7 pecks per acre, depending upon condition of the seed bed and the time of seeding. Early seeding on a good seed bed should not require over 5 pecks.

Texas Winter Barley This is the barley most generally grown in Texas and Oklahoma. It is scarcely distinguishable from Tennessee Winter Barley, but when grown side by side, it seems to stand the winters better. We offer re-cleaned seed of **Texas Winter Barley** grown on our own farms and on the farms of men who have been co-operating with us for a number of years, and who have grown this barley successfully during that time. Price: Write for current prices.

Beardless Spring Barley This is a variety of spring barley that seems to be giving general satisfaction as a quick maturing spring grain crop. We have not tested it sufficiently to say whether or not it is better and more profitable than spring sown **Ferguson No. 71 Oats**, or the common Texas Red Oats. Write for information if specially interested in seed.

Seed Rye We ourselves do not grow rye, because we have found that it does not do so well with us as in the Eastern Southern States, or in the North. The yield of grain is light. We find barley to be a better crop for winter grazing, but not as sure and safe as wheat, barley or oats for a good yield of grain. If you want rye, we can usually fill your orders from purchased supplies. Write for prices.



THE GOOD YIELDS OF FERGUSON No. 71 OATS
WILL BRING A SMILE OF SATISFACTION TO YOU, TOO

*Its Origin Tells You
Why Its Better*

Ferguson No. 71 Oats

*Our Customers Tell
How Much Better*

The Texas Red Oat, originally introduced to Texas from Southern Europe makes a valuable grazing and grain crop in all the Southern States when sown in the fall, and produces splendid grain crops when sown in late winter. Originally developed here in Texas about 40 years ago, it soon became popular all over the Southwest and has since spread to all the oat growing sections of the United States. This has been due to its unusual rust resisting qualities and the readiness with which it adapts itself to all sorts of soils and conditions. When sown in the winter, it requires 100 to 120 days to mature. It stands dry, hot weather better than any other oat known.

Who Was Keeping Up the Seed? When we first directed our attention to breeding red oats, the answer to this question was not an encouraging one. The farmers planted thrasher-run or country-run seed year after year. No particular effort was made at selection. White oats and black oats were usually mixed with the seed. Only cleaning and grading by fanning mills were employed. Then, just as now, many thought this was improving the strain of seed. Such efforts do improve the seed, but not the strain.

Fifteen Years Ago We Started to Work to apply scientific methods to improve the Red Oats. Originally more than 1,000 selections of individual stools were made in various parts of Texas. These were threshed out one at a time by hand and kept separate. Each was carefully studied as to quality of plant and grain. The number was reduced by culling out to nearly 500 and so many separate plantings were made; one selection to a row, one grain to a hill, hills one foot apart. About 100,000 stools were growing under conditions which afforded an opportunity to compare their ability to produce. See illustration on page 23.

Finding the One Best Selection Took Nine Years

The more promising selections were saved each season, the less desirable ones discarded as their weak points showed up under tests. Many other selections were made in later years and likewise tested out. The work was patiently continued for nine years, until it was finally recognized that selection numbered 371 (since shortened to 71) was undoubtedly the best of all the

selections originally or subsequently included in the head-to-row tests. Selection No. 71 having shown the most consistent record through varying years and seasons for yield, quality and hardiness, was selected for propagation and was named "Ferguson No. 71 Oat."

Seed Cost No More Per Acre than ordinary oats. They may cost you more per bushel, but it requires not over 1½ to 2 bushels per acre to get a good stand with Ferguson No. 71 Oats. This is because they stool so freely and the grains are so uniform, plump and heavy that every one makes a vigorous stool. Ordinary oats stool so poorly that it is usual to plant 2½ to 3½ bushels to the acre in order to secure a good stand. There is thus a practical saving in seed of one bushel per acre, which will more than offset the slight extra cost of the improved seed.

71½ Bushels From One Bushel of Seed

Mr. T. J. Welch says he "threshed seventy-one and one-half bushels per acre, or 71½ bushels for the ten bushels I bought and sowed."

Smut Free Oats. Ordinary oats usually have their yields reduced 3% to 10% by oat smut. This loss is usually not noticed. We visited a field of FULGHUM OATS grown near the Ferguson Seed Farms in company with Prof. C. W. Warburton, Oat Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He found by actual count 13 per cent of the stools of the Fulghum oats had their heads blasted by smut. This is equivalent to a loss of over 5 bushels per acre on a 40-bushel crop. And yet this progressive farmer had not noticed the smut in his crop until his attention was called to it. Here is his letter:

"I am satisfied that Ferguson No. 71 Oats are a superior oat. I planted Fulghum Oats this past season on a similar piece of land adjoining your crop of Ferguson No. 71 Oats. Ferguson No. 71 Oats beat my Fulghum Oats 21 bushels per acre. Both crops were planted at the same time and saved in good condition. My Fulghum Oats were badly smutted, while your fields had practically none."—Dick Archer, Sherman, Texas.



FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT



HIS OWN TEXAS RED OATS

Prominent Grayson County Farmer Grows Two Kinds of Red Oats and Says:

"I Lost \$2,000.00 by Not Planting FERGUSON No. 71 OATS"

Gentlemen: I want to give you the figures on my oat crops to go with the photographs which you took in my field at my request.

I had 70 acres planted to your Ferguson No. 71 Oats and made better than 4,000 bushels. That is not a big yield, as this is not a good season. I made much better last year on the same land, but it is the comparison that counts. I had 100 acres in my own Texas red oats that I have been proudly planting for more than 23 years, and threshed 2,200 bushels. You see I made 38 bushels per acre more with the improved Ferguson No. 71 Oats.

That's going some for differences in seed, but the two kinds grew in the same field, same kind of land, had an equal chance,

being separated only by a road. Besides the better yield they were of better weight and grade; there was little or no smut and the crop was nice, pure and uniform, while my own oats were smutty and had some small white oats like we used to grow before the red oats were introduced into this country. Mr. Davenport, the thresherman, said the Ferguson oats were the best oats he had threshed this season.

Hereafter I will plant only the best seed of Ferguson No. 71 Oats that you put out. I figure that I lost about \$2,000.00 this year by not having all my oats in the best improved seed.

Yours for more and better wheat and oats,

B. F. ARMSTRONG.

Hardy and Less Winter Killing. FERGUSON No. 71 OATS have proven to be the most winter resistant red oat of any in all our tests. A great many customers have reported that fall plantings passed the winter and made good crops, while common oats on the same farms were a total loss. No one has reported that FERGUSON No. 71 OATS were killed when others passed through the winter.

"Your Ferguson No. 71 Oat did well. They were planted about the last of October and later froze out to about half a stand, where the native oats froze out almost entirely, and although the few fall oats in this community were hardly as good as spring oats, my half stand turned out better than full stand of spring oats, on an average. I found no rust or smut in them, but good heavy red grain and very little straw."—J. Lee Bonner, Corsicana, Texas.

Lost 13 Bushels by Using Common Oats. "I planted your Ferguson No. 71 Oats and some common red oats on the same kind of land; both on cotton stalk land. The red oats were planted about ten days before the Ferguson No. 71 Oats were, and I planted about a half bushel more seed to the acre. In spite of this the Ferguson No. 71 Oats made 13 bushels more to the acre than the red oats. The common red oats are very light while the Ferguson No. 71 Oats are very heavy. I had some smut in the red oats, but none at all in the Ferguson No. 71 Oats."—F. H. Scofield, Pottsboro, Texas.

Makes More Bushels Per Acre. This is the most valuable superior quality of Ferguson No. 71 Oats, and no fact about these oats is better proven. Our own scientific tests are very conclusive to us, but we would rather let our customers tell you about their yields. They reported their good yields because they wanted us to know that they felt good over the extra profits that they realized from planting our seed. You will find a few of their letters below. Read them and ask yourself if you would like to plant oats that would give you the same sort of feelings, and the extra money in the crop.

What Do The Farmers Say?

Somehow we always thought that it "looked" better if we let our customers say, "how much better" our varieties are, when compared to the common sorts. A few letters from farmers who have been growing Ferguson No. 71 Oats are given on this page, but to be really fair, we ought to tell you about all these customers. Here goes:

Three Years Ago we got letters from twenty-two of the twenty-six persons who had purchased Ferguson No. 71 Oats during the previous season. Twenty reported better yields, better quality, less rust, less smut and more general satisfaction when compared with the common red oats. The reports of increase in yield ranged from "a few bushels" to "more than forty bushels," the general average being a fourth to a third more than the common oats. Only two of the twenty-two reports were in any way unfavorable. But they both said they would plant them again. We considered this a remarkably favorable showing. We have previously published all these letters, including the two that were unfavorable.

1918 Customers' Reports. We sent a questionnaire to our customers for 1917-18, and received over a hundred replies, with these results: One (and only one) said he believed they did not yield as well as his common oats. Two reported that they observed no advantages over the common red oats. All the other replies, over a hundred in all, reported extra yields, better quality, greater hardiness against winter killing, less smut and rust, etc. The advantages in yields observed and reported were substantially 5 to 38 bushels more per acre.

Summing Up Again we believe that such a record of general satisfaction is substantial evidence, sufficient to convince any farmer having common oats that he can better afford to pay three dollars for enough seed to sow one acre (two bushels) of Ferguson No. 71 Oats, than to plant the common oats as a gift; much less to plant the same money in 2½ to 3½ bushels of thresher-run common oats.

For prices see current quotations—Pink Sheet in this Catalog.



Our Fulcaster Wheat and Surcropper Corn Caused This Farmer's Crop to Excel His Neighbor's.

Fulcaster Wheat

An Old and World Wide Popular Variety

Bearded Chaff—white
Ripens—early Straw—stout, stiff
Grain—long berry type, dark red

In tests made at the Experiment Stations in Texas and adjacent states, the varieties belonging to the Fulcaster and Mediterranean type have proven to be the safest and heaviest yielders. The Fulcaster type has proven to be the most reliable in the station tests and with the progressive wheat growers.

Fulcaster is another Wheat that is widely grown in the Southwest and North. It should be more widely grown because it is really a good variety and of great adaptability. It is great stand-by wheat. It is bearded, early ripening, white chaff, with red berries that belong to the long berry type, large and plump.

Does Well on Both Poor and Rich Soils

It adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. Because of this it is considered a safe variety and is popular in every wheat growing country. There are few varieties said to be as adaptable to so many types of thin and rich soils and varied climates. This explains why it is generally satisfactory and so widely grown. On thin soils Fulcaster will produce a satisfactory

crop of straw and a surprising crop of grain. A peculiarity of Fulcaster is that it produces a full sized berry of excellent quality and heavy test grown on light grain lands, thus insuring high prices for the crop. On the black lands it does especially well.

Fulcaster is largely grown in Denton and Grayson counties, the two leading grain growing counties in the Southwest. We ourselves are growing more largely of Fulcaster wheat than any other variety. This is the most positive recommendation we can give it. Not only is Fulcaster Wheat preferred by many large wheat growers in the Southwest, but by wheat growers the world over.

Our Fulcaster stock seeds were grown with great care, and we have made every reasonable effort to be sure that we were growing the best strain of Fulcaster to be had.

Prices: Recleaned and graded seed in stout sacks, grown from seeds treated to reduce smut on our own stock-seed fields, with Ferguson Seed Farms' care throughout. See August price list and Fall Catalog for prices and grades.

Fultz Wheat

Recognized King of Bald Wheats

Beardless
Chaff—white
Berry—red

Grain—medium, round, plump
Straw—medium, very stiff
Ripens—very early

Smooth or Baldhead Wheats are not so widely grown in the Southwest as they should be. Many farmers are now growing beardless wheat with great success. The straw from Fultz or other beardless wheats is very valuable, and can be handled with much less annoyance than the bearded wheats and is more acceptable to stock or for bedding. We in the Southwest have usually been growing bearded varieties, but mere habit can be changed. The beardless wheats are good yielders and on strong lands said to be much better yielders than some of the bearded varieties. The only serious objection that has ever been made to growing beardless wheats is that they are sometimes attacked by birds during the harvest season. In years when the wheat birds were very abundant this often became quite serious, but the wheat birds have very largely disappeared, and we know of no recent damage that has resulted from birds where beardless wheats have been grown.

Fultz Wheat is a standard variety and has proven to be the most satisfactory of all the smooth headed wheats which we have tested. It stools freely and is hardy against winter killing and its stems are crowned with compact heads of great attractiveness.

full of beautiful round berries of good milling quality. Even when weather conditions shorten the crop the berries are full and plump and for this reason the market value of the crop is increased. We recommend Fultz as the best smooth head wheat for the Southwest.

Unequaled for Earliness and Stiffness of Straw

For soils of abundant fertility, Fultz is especially desirable. This is especially true for strong uplands and rich bottom lands. Its early maturity, stout, stiff straw that resists lodging makes Fultz a favorite variety among many farmers, whose soils are so rich that other varieties grow rank and lodge badly. Such soils produce abundant yields, but often suffer from lodging from rank growth. This trouble will be entirely, or at any rate, largely overcome by Fultz. The stems are not tall and the walls are so thick that it stands up much better than other varieties.

Price. See our August price list for current prices on Fultz and other varieties of seed wheat.

Grayson Mediterranean Wheat

Southwestern Standard for Soft Wheat

Bearded Chaff—brown
Straw—stiff Ripens—medium early
Grain—long, plump, dark brown

This bearded variety is generally regarded as the best soft wheat for the Southwest. At least, most of the wheat grown in the Southwest is grown under this name. However, inspection of the wheats in the fields show that the wheat commonly planted as Mediterranean is badly mixed, showing chaff of several colors, whereas it should be brown. The wheat grains are of varying texture also. This unfortunate condition results from growing thrasher-run wheat for several generations. It is about time that we Southwestern farmers wake up and watch our own interests.

We have several strains of Mediterranean which, while not pure, are probably the best that are to be had for the Southwest. They

are thoroughly acclimated, having been grown for twenty years or more in Grayson County, a county where wheat has long been extensively grown, and much attention is given to securing good seed.

Prices for Mediterranean Seed Wheat, grown from selected lots of seed, known to have long records of proven successes on the wheat farms of the Southwest; seed double re-cleaned on special seed wheat machines, removing the chaffy, light, and small grains, and leaving only the best and plumper grains for seed. See August price list and Fall Catalog.

Hard Spring Wheats

About thirty years ago Nicaragua, a variety of hard spring wheat, was widely and extensively grown over the Southwest. My people were millers, my father having erected the second real flour mill in Central Texas. During the eighties the farmers began growing this Nicaragua Wheat and because of its good yielding qualities, its ability to withstand drouth and resist rust, it soon came to be the wheat generally grown; and the old-fashioned custom mills had steady runs grinding nothing but Nicaragua Wheat. Later the farmers quit raising wheat throughout Central Texas and bought flour made from northern wheat. Now, with the increasing values of wheat we have again come to grow this hard

spring wheat and several other varieties, also belonging to the Durum type. They are tall growing, with broad, smooth leaves and the heads are so heavily bearded that they resemble some varieties of barley. The grains are large, pointed at both ends, and semi-translucent, due to the large horny endosperm and low content of starch.

The names for the different varieties of Durum Wheat have been handled rather carelessly and for the present we prefer to sell simply as "Hard Spring Wheat" because we are not sure of the proper name. We do know that the seed we have has made good yields of wheat and that it has been nicely cleaned and graded. **WRITE FOR PRICES** and special information on stocks if you want a large quantity of spring wheat of any particular variety. See current price list also.

Grain
Hay
Forage

Sorghums

Syrup
Silage
Brooms

Write for our special booklet on "Grain and Sweet Sorghums." It is free and gives much valuable information.

Prices. Owing to very unsettled market conditions we can quote for small quantities only and then subject to market changes. Write us for current prices, indicating the varieties and quantities wanted. Open orders for large quantities will be filled at our current quotations on day received.

Grain Sorghums

Kafir While for forage and grain the Kafirs lead among the Grain Sorghums, a longer season is required for them to mature. The Kafirs are largely used for roughage because the stalk is slightly saccharine. The Black Hull White and Red Kafir are generally preferred, especially for silage. They mature their crop in 100 to 120 days. **Prices** on large lots sent on request. See current price list. Small lots, postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 19 lbs. \$1.75.

Milo Milo is generally considered superior in feeding value to the Kafir and is a surer crop. The grains are the largest of all the sorghums. We handle the dwarf and standard strains of the Yellow, Red and White varieties. They mature their crop in 90 to 105 days. **Prices** on large lots sent on request. See current price list. Small lots, postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 19 lbs. \$1.75.

Feterita Feterita when planted early matures its crop with Milo, but when planted late matures in less time, usually in 50 to 75 days. Feterita matures as much grain as Kafir but less forage. Its seeds are plump and a bluish white and much softer than Kafir and Milo. **Prices** on large lots sent on request. See current price list. Small lots, postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25; 19 lbs. \$2.00.

Hegari Hegari is a very early, quick maturing, drouth-resisting grain sorghum that is preferred to Milo or Kafir by many growers. **Prices** on large lots sent on request. See current price list. Small lots, postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25; 19 lbs. \$2.00.

Shallu or Chicken Corn Sometimes called Egyptian Wheat, California Rice, etc. This is a tall, rank, long growing grain sorghum that stools out from the roots, each grain producing several stalks to a stool. The heads are large and open like broom corn, having a lot of grain in each head. It stands dry weather well. The grain can be popped like popcorn. Sow in drills like corn or kafir, 3 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. **Prices** on large lots sent on request. See current price list. Small lots, postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25; 19 lbs. \$2.00.

Cane or Sweet Sorghums

Early Amber This is the quickest maturing variety of the Sweet Sorghums and was formerly the variety most generally grown for syrup and for forage. It is still preferred in the northern states because of its earliness; but in the Southwest, Red Top has proven to be a heavier producer. **Prices**, postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. up to the 4th zone, \$1.25; by express or freight, not prepaid, 10 to 20 lbs. 10c per lb.; 50 lbs. \$0.00; 100 lbs. \$0.00. See current price list.

Orange This is also an old and popular variety for both syrup and forage. Usually matures 10 to 14 days later than Amber. **Price**, postpaid, per lb. 20c; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$0.00; 100 lbs. \$0.00.

Red Top or Sumac Of the many varieties of Sweet Sorghums Red Top or Sumac is the one most generally grown. It is vigorous and drouth resistant and makes larger yields than any of the Sweet Sorghums. The seeds are red to a pale orange yellow. **Prices**, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 10 to 20 lbs. 12c per lb.; 50 lbs. \$0.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 to 19 lbs. 10c per lb. See current price list for lowest prices on larger lots.

Sapling ("Straight Neck Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane"). Also often incorrectly referred to as a "Ribbon Cane" by enterprising seedsmen who find that there is no law against selling old well known varieties under new names. It's just as good for syrup or silage under either name, but Fer-

guson Seed Farms believes that seeds should be sold under their proper names. Growth tall, vigorous and rank like the Honey Drip and Goose Neck, but the heads, with pale amber colored grains, stand up, as in the Honey Sorghum. It is also an excellent variety for syrup or silage. **Prices**, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 10 to 20 lbs., not beyond the 4th zone, 30c per pound. Special prices on larger lots.

Honey ("Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane"). This variety of the Sweet Sorghums has been widely sold as Japanese Cane. It has long, slender, reddish heads and matures in 120 to 125 days, and is especially desirable for syrup making. It is also highly prized as a forage crop and is especially valuable for filling silos. **Prices**, 1 lb. 35c; 10 to 20 lbs., not beyond the 4th zone, 30c per lb. Write for prices on large lots.

Crookneck ("Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane"). Also called Gooseneck. This is an old and well known Sweet Sorghum, that has been incorrectly sold as "Seeded Ribbon Cane." It is a very rank, and vigorous growing sorghum, making a heavy and exceedingly juicy stalk, and a large yield of syrup. It matures late, but makes heavy yields of green forage for feeding live stock or for filling silos. It grows 10 to 15 feet high and produces large, heavy oval shaped, dark seeded pendant heads, hence its original name, "Crook Neck." **Price**, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 10 to 20 lbs., not beyond the 4th zone, 30c per lb. Write for prices on large lots.

Broom Corn

Many farmers are growing broom corn extensively and find it a profitable crop. The brush is usually quoted at \$300.00 to \$550.00 per ton, according to quality. One acre will produce 200 to 700 pounds of brush, besides 30 to 50 bushels of seed, which are worth almost as much as oats for feed.

Evergreen or Standard. Grows 8 to 12 feet high. The fibre is long and fine and does not get red in the field before it is cut and for this reason the green brush brings a premium.

Price, per lb., postpaid, 20c; 10 to 19 lbs. 16c; by express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00. Write for prices on large lots.

Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn. This is the variety most generally grown in the Southwest. Very early, strong growing and productive, but only about 5 feet high, making it easy to handle the long and well fibred brush. Seed are from progressive broom corn growers, who know the market requirements and improve their seed by selecting each year.

Prices, prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 20 lbs. \$3.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00. Write for prices on large quantities.

Millet

The millets have been grown as "catch crops" and have found some favor as such. They are rarely grown as a main crop since the introduction of Sudan Grass. We believe that Millet will have to become less and less a factor as a farm crop, since the great merits and wide adaptability of Sudan Grass is now so well known. The comparison is made under Sudan Grass on page 30. Sudan will take the place of Millet, as a "catch crop" and has the advantage of being good enough for a main crop. We do not grow Millet ourselves.

We, however, quote the following varieties because we find that many of our customers insist on having the seed for chickens.

Liberty Millet Well known for its quick growth and large heads when growing with an abundance of moisture and sunshine. For seed sow 6 to 15 lbs. per acre; for hay sow 20 to 40 lbs. per acre. **Price**, See current price sheet.

Common Millet This is similar to the Liberty Millet, except that the heads are smaller and the seeds are lighter colored, and it is earlier. **Prices**, See current price sheet.

Proso Millet Also called "Hog," "California" and various other names. The seed are very rich and much used in making bird seed mixtures and poultry feed. Esteemed for planting in poultry yards. It is also considered very valuable as hog feed, and much used as a human food in Russia. An important peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripen while the stems are yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for seed, and the hay saved in condition for use. **Prices**, postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 10 to 19 lbs. 15c per lb.; 49 lbs. \$4.90. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$3.75.



Greatest Money-Making Crop

Alfalfa

For the Southwestern Farmer

Ever farm ought to produce its own feed. It can usually be produced cheaper on the farm where it is fed, than it can be produced, sold, shipped and resold and delivered from some other farm. In deciding what crops to grow to supply the farm's needs, select on this basis.

1. Those best suited to your climate and soil.
2. Those which fit in best with your line of business.
3. Those which produce the greatest food values per acre.
4. Those which keep the soil in best condition for the crops that follow.

Alfalfa, Sudan and Sorghums are the great, safe, profitable feed crops for the Southwestern farmer, but Alfalfa better answers all the requirements, especially so if you have some reasonably good land.

Alfalfa is a Drouth Resister because it has long deep tap roots. It does not thrive on wet, sour or acid soils. Best results (and they are good results) are obtained when planted on well drained and fertile soils.

Alfalfa will give a full measure of profitable returns on the best acres on the farm, and do well on even poor soils if well drained, and free from weeds. On suitable soils, alfalfa will bring to Southwestern farmers more profit and prosperity than any other crop—and cotton is not excepted. Every cotton farmer should have his Alfalfa field to produce hay and furnish pasture for his live stock.

Valuable Hay and Pasture Crop. Alfalfa meadows requiring no more labor than harvesting the crop, usually producing two to four tons per acre, and even six to eight tons with very favorable conditions, selling at \$20.00 to \$40.00 a ton, is a good money crop. Once sown it is good for 10 to 50 years. It is often more profitable as a feed crop for producing high priced live stock. Alfalfa hog pastures are great money makers. We know of many farmers who are making \$50.00 to \$150.00 an acre from their alfalfa meadows.

The Southwest has no better hay and pasture plant than alfalfa. It affords the best permanent pasture for hogs and when supplemented with a grain ration is without an equal for the economical production of pork. Alfalfa hay is practically equal in feeding value, pound for pound, to wheat bran (which usually costs more). It is greatly relished by all kinds of live stock.

The Seeding of Alfalfa may be in the early spring or fall months. The latter is usually preferable, but the important thing is to get started now with a few acres of Alfalfa. Fall planting is preferred because it saves half a year and reduces the hazards of fighting weeds. The seed bed should be well prepared in advance of seeding by plowing, discing and harrowing until level, and thereafter be settled and firmed by rains. As a young plant, alfalfa cannot compete with weeds, especially crab grass, fox tail grass, etc. Therefore sow Alfalfa on clean land free from weeds and use seed free from harmful weed seeds. Once established and the roots are deep down in the ground, it will thrive.

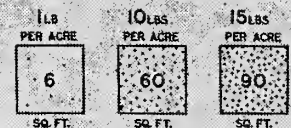
Inoculating the Soil. Alfalfa, like other legumes, thrives best when the nitrogen fixing bacteria are producing the root nodules.

These bacteria naturally exist in nearly all good soils, but it is advisable to recognize that inoculation of the soil never hurts, is generally beneficial and sometimes essential. It is easy to do, either by using bacterial cultures or by inoculating the fields with soil from other Alfalfa fields. If you want to use the bacterial cultures, we will secure these for you fresh from the laboratories, but we are partial to the soil method of inoculation.

How Much Seed to Sow. Seed may be drilled or broadcasted at the rate of 7 to 20 pounds per acre, but if the soil is well prepared, 10 pounds of good seed is more than enough, as will be readily recognized by noting the number of seeds in a pound, about 262,000. For every square foot this is equal to 60 seeds.

Sowing one pound of seed per acre means 6 seeds per square foot; 10 pounds means 60. One plant every four inches is ample. It is not more seed but better seed, and better preparation of the seed bed which is needed.

10 TO 12 POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE ENOUGH



20 LBS. OF SEED COST \$4.00
10 LBS. OF SEED COST 2.00

IF WE FAIL WITH 10 POUNDS, WE CANNOT
EXPECT TO SUCCEED WITH 20

Courtesy International Harvester Co.

Prices and Grades

The quality of Alfalfa seed varies and you cannot tell how many of the seeds will germinate by "looking" at them. We realize this and therefore carefully double check the germination tests of all our Alfalfa seed. We also make the purity tests so that we may know that any seed we send out are free from dodder, Johnson Grass or other harmful weed seed. We offer the following grades of seed:

Ferguson Standard, representing the highest quality in purity, size, color, plumpness and germination that can be secured. Small quantities, 25c per lb. Write for special prices and sample on large lots. See current price list.

Southwestern Fancy, representing the best commercial grade, purity, test 98% or better and germination above 90 to 95% and of good quality, color, size and plumpness; good enough to please anyone. Small lots, 24c per lb. Special prices on larger lots.

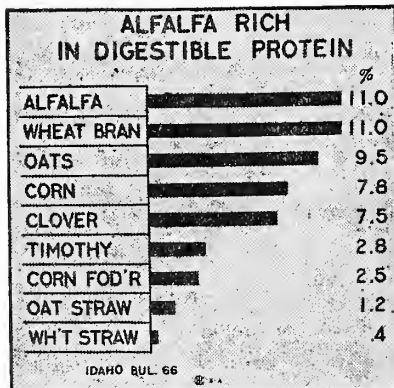
Excellent Grade. Good seed, good quality, good germination, good in every way and always worth the money—23c per pound in small lots. Samples and special prices on application.

Lower Grades. We will not advise anyone to plant the lower grades of Alfalfa, but if you want to buy seed on the basis of "low price per pound" without a reliable purity or germination test, write to us. We usually keep some on hand, just so we can "show" people the advantage of the better seed.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa This is a new type of alfalfa, that seems to be gaining general recognition throughout the West. It is claimed that it withstands dry cold weather better than common alfalfa and grows through a longer season of the year. We do not know but alfalfa growers might give it a trial.

Price, per pound, postpaid, 60c; 10 to 19, not beyond the 4th zone, 57c per pound. By express or freight, not prepaid, per pound, 55c. In lots of 10 lbs. or more, 50c per pound. Write for prices on larger lots.

Remember, we are headquarters for dependable garden seeds. A good garden pays big returns. See pages 34 to 64.



Protein is the food element which goes to the making of bone, muscle and milk. Alfalfa supplies this element needed to balance out hays and grains.

Courtesy International Harvester Co.

Velvet Beans

We Recommend This New Forage Crop

The New Quick Maturing Varieties require only three to four months to make a large growth of vines and mature a crop of beans. This means that they may be planted even as late as July in Southern Oklahoma and still have time to make a crop. If planted earlier they will get the benefit of the better season, get a better start, grow more vigorously through the summer and mature a larger crop before frost checks their growth. For forage, for pasture, for grain (beans) or for enriching the soil they promise more than any of the cow peas, heretofore so generously grown in the sandy land districts of the Southwest. Our observations on black land crops of velvet beans leads us to generously recommend them to black land farmers also.

They may be planted in April or May in alternate corn rows, two or three beans between every other hill of corn. Some plant with machine planters in drills close to the corn, or in the corn middle at laying-by time. The beans are large and a good season in the soil favors vigorous germination. A bushel of seed will plant three to six acres, according to the amount of seed put in.

Our observations have been largely with the Speckled or 90-Day and Osceola varieties, but we want our customers to give all the varieties a trial. Prices: See current price sheet for special prices.

Early Speckled or 90-Day. This is the variety most generally grown. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.25. Write for quantity prices.

Osceola. Said to be an improvement over other sorts. Early, very prolific, the dry bean being kidney shaped and longer, and the pods longer than the early speckled. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; by express or freight not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Yokahama. Another early variety, highly praised by some. Price, same as for Osceola.

Early Chinese. Said to stand more cold than the other varieties. Prices, same as Osceola.

Florida Speckled or Late. This is the variety first introduced. Very vigorous and rank. Makes excellent porch vines. Prices, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Cow Peas

Everybody's Clover—Food for Man and Beast

Cow Peas are too familiar to every man and woman to need description. The character of growth in the many different varieties is quite varied. They are usually planted any time after corn planting season is over, up to the first of August. Some varieties are highly esteemed for garden use; others for making hay and enriching the land. The supply of seed of the different varieties is very uncertain. Send for special quotation on large orders.

Blackeyes. Early, quick maturing bunch variety that fruits abundantly on black clay soils or sandy soils alike. Especially desirable for table use. Price (See under Garden Beans).

New Era, Wild Goose, Etc. Early, quick maturing sorts, having bluish speckled beans. Several different kinds are sold under these names, but all are popular because of their vigorous growth of vine and fruitfulness. Prices, write for current quotations.

Brabham. A new variety, said to be a cross between the Iron and the Whippoorwill, and resists disease like the Iron.

Whippoorwill. Well known variety with brownish speckled seed, noted for its vigor and usefulness as a seed, hay crop or soil renovator. Most popular of all varieties of cow peas. Write for prices.

Clay. Vines grow long and leafy; late maturing. Especially desirable for hay and soil work. Seeds medium size and cream to clay colored.

Wonderful or Unknown. A variety valuable on account of its immense growth of vine.

Mixed Cow Peas. Many farmers planting cow peas solely for soil improvement, prefer to sow a mixture of varieties, rather than straight varieties. The price is usually lower.

Tepary Beans, Jackson Wonder Limas, Pinto Beans. See under Garden Beans on page 57.

Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover or Bokhara Clover is a biennial and is often found as a roadside weed. In recent years it has attracted quite a little attention as a hay crop and as a soil improver and especially as a pasture crop. It does not produce seed the first year, but usually produces an abundant crop of seed the second year. In harvesting the seed enough will be lost to give a generous reseed for the following year. Once it gets a good start in your limy hillside pastures it is likely to continue and will be feed for the cattle and feed for the soil. Sweet Clover is also recommended for bees. It is very sweet smelling, hence, the name. Prices, subject to change. We quote as follows:

White Blossom. 1 lb. postpaid, 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; by express, not prepaid, 80c per pound. Write for prices on large lots.

Yellow Blossom. Same price as for White Blossom above.

Price. Price varies. We quote subject to change, postpaid, per pound, 25c; 10 lbs. or more, 20c per lb. By express or freight, not prepaid, \$2.50 per bushel. Write for current price on large orders.

Write for booklet giving special information and current prices on crops listed on this page.

Peanuts—Goobers

For Hay, Grain, Hogs and Cash Crop

Peanuts, and in the Southwest this means Spanish Peanuts, have come to be a large crop. The more their merits are understood the more they are planted. They are more profitable than cotton in many cases, and easier to grow. They often yield more feed per acre than corn, oats, milo or kafir and the crop is worth about twice more per pound. They yield from 15 to 50 and sometimes as high as 100 bushels of nuts per acre, and from one to four thousand pounds of hay. A yield of 30 to 50 bushels of nuts and a ton of hay is a common crop.

Peanuts a Money Crop. Owing to recent high prices for cooking oils, peanuts have been selling for unusually high prices, field run crops bringing around six cents per pound. Peanuts contain about 48 to 50% oil, whereas cotton seed contains only 15 to 16%. Many cotton oil mills now crush peanuts for their oil. Other mills have been established especially for handling peanuts, thus furnishing a permanent and unlimited market for the nuts. The demand for Peanuts from the confectioners is growing. The Spanish nuts have a richer and more acceptable flavor than the Virginia Jumbos, once so familiar.

Peanuts for Hogs. But while peanuts are profitable as a confection, for oil and meal, as a grain and hay crop to be harvested and marketed as such, many farmers are "hogging" out the nuts with very profitable results. The Arkansas Experiment Station found that one acre of peanuts produced 1,252 pounds of pork, while the same area in corn produced 436 pounds. In a similar test the Alabama Experiment Station produced 503 pounds of pork per acre in six weeks on peanut pasture alone. At current prices of 15c to 20c a pound for pork, peanuts are a very profitable crop with a very small labor expense.

Cultivation. Details vary with local conditions, but it is usual to plant the early spring crop at late corn planting season, and continue planting as conditions allow, the late plantings being on the grain stubble. The rows are 30 to 36 inches apart and the nuts dropped either by hand or by machines every six to twelve inches in the drill and covered 2 to 2½ inches deep. This usually requires one to two bushels per acre.

Spanish Peanuts. There are several types of the Spanish variety that need to be carefully studied and improved. We are beginning this work. At present the principal distinction in quality is the size and soundness of the nuts. It is important to have a good strain of peanuts to make the best crops. Only nuts of good germination quality should be used for seed. See current price list.

Soy Beans Give Them a Trial

It is because we Southwesterners are generally short on feed that we keep working on the feed crops of the Southwest. We want you to try out this crop. There are a great many varieties. We have had quite a number under test and among the many promising sorts are the following: The descriptions are taken largely from Farmers Bulletin No. 973, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Every farmer should send for a copy of this free bulletin. Prices: See current price list.

Mammoth Yellow. The Mammoth is the standard commercial late variety, more extensively grown at the present time than any other. It yields well both in grain and forage, but for grain it cannot be expected to mature north of Virginia and Tennessee and Oklahoma. As forage, however, it can be utilized much farther north. Plants erect, taller growing than the Brown, broad leaves, very drought resistant, medium sized yellow seeds, easy to harvest as it is very erect growing.

Brown. The Brown Soy Bean is a medium late variety, not as tall as Mammoth Yellow, stocky growth, carries a large amount of broad leaves and is a heavy seeder. It is excellent for hay or forage. It bears its foliage close to the ground. It is a drought resistant variety with large brown seeds.

Black. This variety is very drought resistant, late maturing. It stands up well and has more leaves and branches than the Mammoth Yellow. The leaves and stems are medium sized and make a good quality of forage. Plant is of a medium height and stands up well, so that it is easy to harvest. Seeds are small and of black color.

Sable. This variety is about two weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, has a larger number of leaves which are smaller. It is more branching and has a finer quality of stem and leaves. Seeds are small and of black color. Stands up well and is easy to harvest.

Bur Clover

Southern or Spotted Bur Clover

We offer seed of an extra hardy strain in the bur only, grown in the northern limits for this crop. Avoid seed of the California Bur Clover even if they are cheaper. It is not satisfactory, because lacking in hardiness. Seed in the bur are best, according to the recommendation of the specialists on Bur Clover in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We recommend that the burs be treated with hot water, according to the approved method recommended by the Government Specialists. This insures quicker and freer germination of the seed. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre. See Bulletin No. 693, "Bur Clover," U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prices: One or more pounds postpaid, 50 cents per lb.; by express or freight collect, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$22.00.



Sudan Grass Greatest Hay and Grazing Grass Known

We grow Sudan Grass on our own farm and have found it very profitable and satisfactory in every respect. It is a wonderful success. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure, produces well and is highly prized by all kinds of livestock.

It Is a Great Success as a Pasturage Grass. We have doubled the carrying capacity of our pastures by sowing Sudan on places that are not well seeded to the native grasses. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing and it is a noticeable fact that stock prefer it to the native grasses. There is no crop that you can sow that will stand as much heavy grazing as Sudan Grass. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, etc., like it. No farmer should fail to plant a pasture crop of Sudan. It will grow right along in dry spells when other grasses curl and stop.

We Are Recommending Sudan Grass to our customers as a dependable, safe, profitable forage and hay crop. It possesses wonderful hay producing qualities, and for home consumption or on the market it is more than equal to the millets and native grass hays. Sudan produces from two to ten tons of hay to the acre. These figures may sound too big to be really true, but they are based on weighed crops reported by the Experiment Stations from all over the United States. Compared with the common hays of the Southwest, Sudan possesses a remarkably high acre feeding value.

Sudan Is Better Than Millet. Compared with millet, Sudan Grass is easier to grow, hardier and not so difficult to start, grows faster, makes two to four times more to the acre, and is a much better hay. Sudan can be fed in unlimited quantities—millet cannot. Wherever millet would ordinarily be planted, Sudan can be grown to better advantage. We will sell you millet seed, but we recommend that you plant Sudan instead, for the reasons stated. It is surer, safer, more productive and better in every way.

Sudan Compared With Sorghums. This year the seed cost for sowing Sudan and the sorghums will be about the same. Sudan may become cheaper. Sudan will be found equally dependable as a hay plant, and much easier to handle. Its spreading fibrous root system provides drought-resisting qualities which in our opinion are equal to, if not superior to, the sorghums. Stock will eat Sudan hay just as freely and with less waste.

Good Crop Everywhere But Especially So in the Southwest. Sudan Grass is generally adapted to Southwestern conditions. Many sections are not suited to seed production, but large quantities of hay can be grown anywhere. In all sections from two to four cuttings of hay can be had. If you use hay, do not buy it. Grow Sudan. We do.

How to Sow Broadcasted. Sow 10 to 20 pounds of Sudan Grass seed to the acre with a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is passed—from late corn planting season on until last of June. If you do not have a drill, sow by hand and harrow in, covering one to one and a half inches deep.

How to Sow in Drills. Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths of an inch, cane or kafir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. This requires from three to six pounds of seed per acre.



Matures a Hay Crop Quick. It matures a crop almost as quickly as millet, and much sooner than sorghum. In favorable seasons, the first cutting will be ready in six to eight weeks from sowing. Successive cuttings according to season may be made every 30 to 45 days until frost. Frost kills Sudan. It is an annual grass and must be seeded every year. Never becomes a pest.

Harvesting Sudan. If broadcasted, cut with a mower just like other hay grasses. It cures quickly and can be put into rows in a day or less' time. It may then be baled or handled loose just as other hays. Sometimes it is cut and bundled with a grain binder. If drilled it may also be cut and bundled with a grain binder or corn harvester. It is best to cut Sudan in the boot stage, just before the heads appear. It is a very nutritious grass, as the government analyses prove it to be rich in protein and easily digestible.

Prices and Grades We try to have the very best Sudan that is to be had. We specialize in Sudan and handle it in local and car lots in all grades. All seed are thoroughly cleaned in our own seed plant and then carefully analyzed and tested. Only good seeds are sent out. We take every reasonable precaution to see that our seeds are free from all weed seeds, especially Johnson Grass, exacting sworn affidavits from our growers. We recommend Sudan. We believe in it. Prices vary, and we quote fancy grade seed, in small quantities, subject to change. Postpaid, 10 Lbs. \$3.00; 19 Lbs. \$5.00, not beyond the 4th zone. By freight or express, not prepaid, 10 Lbs. \$2.50; 50 Lbs. \$11.50.

Bermuda Grass We make a specialty of Bermuda Grass. We furnished several thousand pounds to various aviation camps last year and they all reported splendid success with our seed. We have solved some perplexing problems about starting Bermuda Grass from seed. If you have a lawn or a golf course that you want to seed to Bermuda, write us. We can help you do it quickly.

PRICE—Fancy heavy American Seed per Lb. postpaid, 75c; 10 to 20 Lbs. 65c per Lb. Write for special prices on larger lots in the different grades.

Rescue Grass This is a native winter growing Texas grass. It is splendid for winter pasture. See our summer price list for prices. Sow in July or August at rate of 30 to 40 lbs. seed per acre. Those who have tried it say it is a success. By not grazing too close it will re-seed itself and get started on your place. Never becomes a pest. Always a blessing to your pasture stock in winter seasons. Postpaid, 10 Lbs. \$3.25; 10 Lbs. \$3.25; not postpaid, 1 Lb. 30c; 10 Lbs. \$2.75. Write for prices on larger lots.

Miscellaneous Forage and Root Crops

Essex Rape May be sown in drills and cultivated or broadcasted. It is frost-hardy and may be sown in late fall or early winter with good results. Poultrymen will do well to sow a patch to have greens to feed the young chicks. Very much used to furnish winter pasture for all kinds of stock. Easy to grow. Put in like turnips, 6 to 10 lbs. per acre. Prices, postpaid, per pound, 35c; 10 Lbs. to 20 Lbs. up to 4th zone, 30c per Lb. Not prepaid, by freight or express, 10 Lbs. \$2.50; 50 Lbs. \$8.50; 100 Lbs. \$17.00.

Turnips for stock, see page 56.

Stock Beets, see page 40.

Mangels for stock, see page 40.

Carrots for stock, see page 42.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED. A great poultry food. See page 62, also current price list.

Order Sheet

Ferguson Seed Farms

Sherman, Texas

IMPORTANT: Please write your name and address plainly and in full in this blank below; also keep your ORDER separate from other matters you wish to write us about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiry will receive our prompt attention. Always keep a copy of your order.

Order Field Seeds Only On This Page Vegetable Seeds on Next Page

Please do not write here

Order No.....

Received.....

Prices O.K.....

Booked.....

Gathered.....

Checked.....

Copied.....

Amount

Enclosed \$.....

State whether Cash, Draft,
P.O. Money Order, Express
Money Order or Stamps.

Date..... 191.....

Your Name.....

Very Plain

Post Office.....

County.....

State.....

Street and No.....

P. O. Box No.....

R. F. D. No.....

Send by
Cross out two

Mail
Express
Freight

Name of town to which you wish
freight or express shipments made }

Is there a Freight Agent at your Shipping Point? (State Yes or No).....
If there is no agent at your shipping point you must send extra money to prepay freight charges.

Quantity	Field Seeds Wanted	Price Per Lb. or Bu.	Amount		Quantity	Field Seeds Wanted	Price Per Lb. or Bu.	Amount	
			Dollars	Cents				Dollars	Cents
	SURCROPPER CORN					FERGUSON No. 71 OATS			
	CHISHOLM CORN					MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT			
	FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN					FULCASTER WHEAT			
	JUNE CORN					FULTZ WHEAT			
	LONE STAR COTTON					SUDAN GRASS			
	MEBANE TRIUMPH COTTON					SORGHUMS			
	FERGUSON TRIUMPH No. 406					ALFALFA			
	NEW BOYKIN COTTON					PEANUTS			
	FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE COTTON					VELVET BEANS			
						Total Amount of Order			

Kindly give below the names of friends or neighbors who are interested in better seed. We will send them our catalog. We would like to have names from all parts of your county.

[illegible][illegible]

Ferguson's Seed Gumption

ISSUED EVERY NOW AND THEN BY **FERGUSON SEED FARMS** TO
GIVE CURRENT SEED MARKET INFORMATION TO OUR PATRONS

Vol. 1 No. 1

SHERMAN, TEXAS

January 1, 1919

When You Want Current Information on Seeds

Seed Gumption will hereafter be issued at least once a month by Ferguson Seed Farms, and sent to their regular patrons free, to others on request and to any one, all the time for 25c a year. Besides giving timely information about Field and Garden seeds, it will also give current prices on seeds that are affected by market changes.

Whenever you are ready to buy seeds in any quantity, be sure to get the latest issue of **Ferguson's Seed Gumption** before placing your order.

Price Information

Prices on Certified Pedigreed Seeds do not change from quotations given in our catalog except for very large quantities. The quantity of our certified, pedigreed seeds is limited. Every year orders go unfilled or must be filled with selected customers' seeds at lower price. If you would make sure of securing regular certified, pedigreed seed, order now.

Prices on Tested Garden and Field Seeds in small quantities are given here and in our catalog. Parties buying in large quantities are requested to send us a full detailed list of their seed requirements, and we will give them the lowest market prices corresponding to the quality of the seeds.

Prices Change, Supplies Get Short We do not know what will happen, but you will usually find that early orders come cheaper, and are more certain to be filled on time. By buying now, you are protected against an advance in prices, supply being out, and the possibility of annoying delay.

Buying for Future Delivery We will fill your cash orders and store and ship when you need them. This arrangement is followed by many of our customers.

Open Orders Many times our customers get in a hurry for seed, and haven't time to write for special prices. Send along your orders. We will give you the full benefit of our current prices just as though you were right here in person. Our motto is, "Equal and Fair Prices to All," giving due recognition to the quality of the seeds, and the quantity in the order.

Our Stringless Guarantee of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back" as given in our catalog, governs all sales and you are the judge of your own satisfaction.

Correspondence Write us for information about seeds at any time you want to know something or to tell us something. We have garden seed specialists, cotton seed specialists, and specialists on corn and small grains. All their information is at your service for the asking.

Planning This Year's Crops

The Southwest is unusually short on feedstuffs. Prices on grain, hay and straw of all kinds are high. We are paying someone else to produce it, another man to buy and ship it, and then the freight and handling charges. You can grow it cheaper on your own place. Therefore plan carefully to conserve your income from cash crops by producing your feed crops at home.

Plant Sudan Grass It is undoubtedly the quickest, safest, surest, heaviest yielding and most profitable hay or pasture grass for the Southwest. See description in the catalog, page 30.

Plant Red Top Sorghum Under ordinary conditions any cotton farmer can produce at least twice as much feed on one acre of sorghum as he can buy with the crop from one acre of cotton. Get your pencil and figure now on the cost of next year's feed supply.

Plant High Yielding Seed Corn Many farmers are forced to buy feed because they plant the wrong variety of seed corn. Don't let anyone bamboozle you into that old foggy practice of planting Northern grown seed corn. Read what our catalog tells you. See the picture on page 20.

Have a Good Garden all the year around. Feed yourself from your own garden. Two dollars' worth of well selected garden seed, properly planted, will reduce your grocery bill, reduce your doctor and drug bills, put color into your cheeks, and happiness and spirit in all your work.

Cotton is Your Money Crop Read over again the information on pages 1 and 2, also diagram on inside back cover page. Plant seed that has been improved with more care than the ones you now have.

Use Good Seeds All the Time



Mrs. Mary P. Murphy and her drilled Sudan Grass in Ft. Bend County, Texas, 58 days from seeding.
Mrs. Murphy also sows Sudan broadcast.

Current Prices

For January 1, 1919

These quotations are current for above date, f. o. b. Sherman, Texas, sacks free, seeds weighed **net**, except when double sacked or cotton seamless bags are used. These are charged at current value. The page numbers refer to the catalog.

Seed Corn (Pages 16 to 21). Write or reduced prices on quantity orders for large lots and specific information about certified pedigreed seed.

	One Peck	½ Bu.	One Bu.	Two Bu. or more
Ferguson's Surcropper.				
Customers' Seed—Write.....				
First Year Customers.....	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Regular Certified Pedigreed.....	1.75	3.25	6.25	6.00
Extra Special Pedigree.....	2.00	4.00	7.50	7.50
Chisholm Corn.				
Customers' Seed—Write.....				
First Year Customers—Write.....				
Regular Certified Pedigreed.....	1.50	2.75	5.00	5.00
Extra Special Pedigreed.....	2.00	4.00	7.00	7.00
Ferguson's Yellow Dent.				
Customers' Seed—Write.....				
First Year Customers Seed—Write.....				
Regular Certified Pedigreed.....	1.75	3.25	6.00	6.00
Extra Special Pedigreed.....	2.00	4.00	7.50	7.50
June Corn—Write.				
Sweet Corn, see page 44 of catalog				

Cotton (Pages 8 to 13). See catalog for reduced prices on quantity orders or large lots and specific information about Certified, Pedigreed Seeds. Seeds quoted in sack lots, four bushels to the bag.

	Per bu. 1 to 24 bu.	Per bu. 28 to 52 bu.	Per bu. 56 to 100 bu.
Mebane Triumph.			
Regular Pedigreed.....	\$3.00	\$2.95	\$2.90
Special Pedigreed.....	3.50		
Lone Star.			
Regular Pedigreed.....	3.00	2.95	2.90
Special Pedigreed.....	3.50		
Ferguson Roundnose.....	3.50	3.45	3.40
Ferguson's Triumph No. 406.....	5.00		
New Boykin.			
Regular Pedigreed.....	3.50	3.45	3.40
Special Pedigreed.....	5.00		

Seed Grains See catalog for detailed information. Five bushels to bag.

	Less than 50 bu.	55 bu. and up	100 bu. and up
Oats (Pages 4 and 5)			
Ferguson No. 71 Oats.....	\$1.50	\$1.45	\$1.40
Texas Red Rust Proof—Write.....			
Wheat (Pages 26 and 27)			
Grayson Mediterranean.....			
Fulcaster.....			
Fultz.....			
Spring Wheat.....			
Nicaragua.....	\$3.00		
Barley (Page 23)			
Texas Winter.....			
Spring Barley.....			

Alfalfa (Page 28)

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ferguson Standard.....	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$24.50
Southwestern Fancy.....	2.40	11.75	23.00
Excellent Grade.....	2.30	11.50	22.50
Southwestern Prime.....	2.40	11.50	22.50
Hairy Peruvian.....	5.00		

Beans and Peas (Pages 29 and 57).

Jackson Wonder Lima.....	3.00	14.50	28.00
Pinto.....	2.50	9.50	18.00
Soy—Write for Special List.....			
Tepary.....	2.20	8.50	16.00
Velvet, Early Speckled.....	.75	3.25	6.25
Velvet Osceola.....	1.00	3.75	7.50

Cow Peas (Page 29).

Blackeyes.....	We buy and Sell. Send samples and prices if you want to sell.		
Clay.....			
New Era.....			
Mixed.....			
Whippoorwill.....			
Wonderful or Unknown.....			

Peanuts (Page 29).

Spanish.....	1.20	4.50	9.00
Valencias.....			

Burr Clover (Page 29).

Spotted or Southern, in Burr.....	2.50	12.50	22.00
California.....			

Grain Sorghums (Page 27)

Hegari.....	1.25		
Feterita.....	1.25		
Milo, Yellow.....	.90		
Milo, White.....	.90		
Kaffir, Dwarf.....	.90		
Shallu.....	1.25		

Sweet Sorghums (Page 27)

Prices very variable. Write for special quotations on larger lots.

Amber.....	1.00		
Orange.....	1.00		
Red Top.....	1.00		
Honey (Japanese).....	3.00		
Crookneck (Texas Seeded).....	3.00		
Sapling (Straight Neck Texas Seeded).....			

Grass Seed

Bermuda (Page 30).

Heavy Fancy, per lb. postpaid, 75c....	\$6.00		
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SUDAN GRASS. Recleaned, certified free from Johnson Grass. See page 30 for information. Prices variable. On large lots, write for special quotations.

Extra Fancy.....	2.50	11.50	22.50
Fancy.....	2.50	11.00	21.50
Choice.....	2.25	10.00	19.50
Prime.....		9.00	17.50
Thresher or Country Run.....			

Rescue Grass (Page 30).

Millet (Page 27).

Common.....			
Liberty.....			
Proso, or Hog.....	1.00	3.75	

Stock Beets (Page 40).

	5 lb.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.
Mammoth Long Red.....	\$5.50	\$10.50	\$20.00
Golden Tankard.....	5.50	10.50	20.00
White French.....	5.50	10.50	20.00
Giant Half Sugar.....	5.50	10.50	20.00

Large Seed Buyers, Market Gardeners, Plantation Managers

Your seeds are important. They cost you money and you want to make your money produce a full supply of seeds but more important still, you want your seeds to **produce abundantly** of **crops**. Therefore consider—

Our aim has never been to sacrifice quality so that we could sell at a low price. We believe that our customers are more interested in securing **good seeds** than they are in saving a few cents per pound. It costs us thousands of dollars to keep up high quality in our seeds, but when this expense is distributed over the large volume of our business, it adds only a few cents an acre to the cost of the seed. **Dependable seeds mean a saving of hundreds of dollars** to you, if you are spending money, labor and land in planting large acreages of garden crops. **Poor seeds** may be secured at lower first cost, but you lose otherwise.

We can sometimes make lower prices on large orders of some seeds. If you are a market gardener, or buying seeds in quantity, and are anxious to have extra good quality, make out your full list, giving variety name and quantity wanted of each, on the back of this sheet, and we will advise you by return mail what the exact cost of the entire order or any part of same will be delivered to your station, by freight, express, or parcel post.

Please fill out all the blanks on the reverse side, listing the varieties and quantities of seeds, bulbs, or sets you expect to buy, and our prices will come back to you quickly. The prices on many varieties of field and vegetable seeds, vary with market conditions and supply. Use this sheet and you will see how much money we can save you on your bill of seeds.

THERE WILL BE NO REDUCTION from the postpaid prices quoted in this catalog in seeds in packets, onion sets, bulbs, etc., except on these conditions:

1. If you prefer to pay transportation charges yourself on vegetable seeds, flower seeds, sets and bulbs, a reduction of five cents per pound will be made. Deduct this amount from the **postpaid** prices quoted in the catalog.

2. On Orders of Flower Seeds in Packets, amounting to \$1.00 or more, you may select 25 cents additional in flower seeds, in packets for every dollar remitted for flower seeds. This liberal discount does not apply to vegetable seeds or field seeds, or any varieties of seeds sold in one-half ounces, ounces, pounds or larger units; just to flower seeds in packets.

If so, fill out this blank and mail. Fill in your name, Post Office, etc., on other side of this sheet. I have the following seeds for sale, and offer them as follows:

[illegible]

Quotation Sheet for Best Prices on Field and Vegetable Seeds in Larger Quantities Than Quoted in This Catalog

Ferguson Seed Farms, Sherman, Texas

Name _____

Post Office _____

R.F.D. or St. No. _____ State _____

Freight Station _____

Name of Railroad _____ Express Co. _____

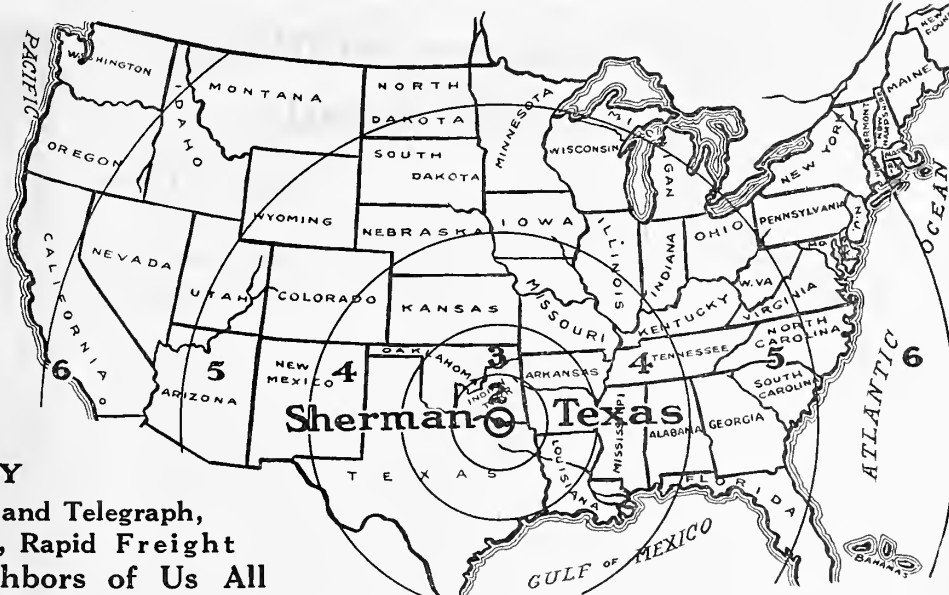
Your Occupation _____ Acres Cultivated _____

Your Principal Crops _____

About when do you want shipment made? _____

[illegible]

No Matter Where
You Live
Ferguson's Seeds
are as Close
to You as
Your Mail Box



TODAY

Quick Mails, Phone and Telegraph,
Parcel Post, Express, Rapid Freight
Have Made Neighbors of Us All

Not every community has a reliable seed store. Every seed store does not have a seed breeding and a seed growing seed farm, or a staff of seed specialists to make its service efficient. Ferguson Seed Farms is as near to you as your mail box. Write us today. We get your letters tomorrow and endeavor to ship you the seeds the same day your order is received.

Weight in Pounds	PARCEL POST ZONE RATES					
	1st and 2nd Up to 150 miles from Sherman	3rd 150 to 300 miles from Sherman	4th 300 to 600 miles from Sherman	5th 600 to 1000 miles from Sherman	6th 1000 to 1400 miles from Sherman	
1	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	
2	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	
3	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	
8	.12	.20	.36	.50	.65	
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	
21	.25					
22	.26					
23	.27					
24	.28					
25	.29					
26	.30					
27	.31					
28	.32					
29	.33					
30	.34					
31	.35					
32	.36					
33	.37					
34	.38					
35	.39					
36	.40					
37	.41					
38	.42					
39	.43					
40	.44					
41	.45					
42	.46					
43	.47					
44	.48					
45	.49					
46	.50					
47	.51					
48	.52					
49	.53					
50	.54					

We Pay Postage on Vegetable and Flower Seeds

Vegetable and Flower Seeds as quoted in this catalog in packets, ounce, half pound and pounds are delivered free by Parcel Post or express prepaid. No charge whatever for packing or transportation. This puts our tested seed of proven good varieties for the Southwest right at your door. Customers ordering enough for freight shipments or who desire to pay the transportation charges may deduct 5c per pound from postpaid prices.

Garden Seeds in Large Lots, Quoted at Special Delivered Prices

If you will send us a full list of the varieties and quantities you want, we will be glad to make you a special delivered quotation.

Field Seeds Are Priced F. O. B. Our Stations

All field seeds are quoted f.o.b. our stations, and will be shipped as you direct, by parcel post, express or freight, or by the cheapest method if you do not specify how you want them shipped. If you wish shipment by parcel post, or by freight to be put off at flag station, be sure to add enough to prepay transportation charges. See notes on express and freight shipments below, or on larger orders write for special delivered prices.

No Extra Charge for Bags

Many seed houses charge extra for bags and drayage. We do not, except when cotton seamless bags are used. These are charged at cost.

Club Orders Note the saving made possible by buying in quantities. If your order is not large enough to get the lowest prices, make up a club order with your neighbors, and take advantage of our quantity prices. They will appreciate the saving as well as you. We can handle a large order cheaper and are glad to give you the saving.

C. O. D. and Charge Shipments

We do not make C. O. D. or charge accounts except in special cases, and then only when credit arrangements have been made. Customers ordering seeds by wire or phone may have them sent C. O. D. or with draft attached to bill of lading. The rush of the seed selling season is such that we can ill afford to spare the extra time required to handle accounts and we will therefore take it as a favor, if our customers will always remit with their orders. If in doubt about the exact amount, you may send enough to fully cover. Any excess will come back to you promptly by return mail. If at any time any clerk should make a mistake in figuring your order, please advise us. We want to satisfy every customer, not only by giving him good seeds, but an accurate, prompt handling of his business.

Seed Shipments of 20 Pounds

or less will usually be cheaper by parcel post in the 1st, 2nd and most of the 3rd zone. See zone map above. If the shipment goes to or beyond the 3rd zone, express rates will usually be cheaper.

Shipments of 50 Pounds

or less may be sent by parcel post in the 1st or 2nd zones at a little over 1c per pound. In the 3rd zone, parcel post may be cheaper than express, but 20 pounds is the heaviest package which may be sent. Note the table of rates given below. For instance, we can ship 10 pounds to Corsicana or Texarkana, Texas, or Oklahoma City, for only 14c by parcel post; 20 pounds would cost only 24c.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival

If any seed sent by mail should be lost, we will refill the order free. In case a freight or express order is lost or reaches the destination in bad order, we file a claim for our customer and refund the money when collected, or refill the order if necessary. In case a shipment is received in bad order, be sure to have the freight agent make a notation to this effect on your freight or expense bill before accepting the goods.

In Figuring Parcel Post rates add to the weight of the seeds to cover packing and 1c for every 25c postage to cover war tax.

Express is usually cheaper than parcel post for points in the 3rd and 4th zones and beyond, for shipments weighing 10 lbs. or more. Seeds take a lower express rate than merchandise. For instance, it costs only 37c to ship 10 pounds, and 52c to ship 20 pounds to such distant points as Amarillo or Galveston, Texas. We can ship 30 pounds to Corsicana for only 51c or to Texarkana for 46c, or to Oklahoma City for 52c. Freight is cheaper than express for shipments of 50 pounds or more, but is slower, of course. Do not depend on freight if you are in a hurry for a small shipment.

Freight Shipments cost a very small amount where the weight is 100 pounds or more. Don't let freight charges worry you in the least, because whether you buy from us or your local dealers you pay the freight and sometimes a big profit besides. Field Seeds take a low rate and when your order amounts to 100 lbs. or more you pay no more than any merchant. Shipping facilities in Sherman are excellent, with nine railroad outlets.

Order Early so that you may take advantage of freight rates for shipping heavy seeds. We will make special efforts to take care of your order promptly at all times; but we will be able to get to bed earlier during the rush season if you will send your order as soon as the catalog reaches you. If cash accompanies the order we will set it aside and ship it later if you so desire. Our supply of seeds is limited and it takes twelve months to grow more, so we may have to disappoint you, if you wait too long.

In an Emergency on account of floods, drought, insects or a change in your cropping plans, you must have seeds immediately. Call on us and we will give you hurry-up service. We will ship the seeds at once, or notify you if we cannot do so.

Use the Order Blank But send your sheet of paper if you have no blank. Write letters on a separate sheet from the order blank.

The WHY and the HOW of Good Garden Seeds

A Personal Word

As a farmer boy at 16, I had saved up enough money to "start" to an Agricultural College, and I "worked my way through" thereafter. For 29 years I have been hammering away at the idea that intelligence and accurate information will make for prosperity when applied to real agricultural work.

Good Seeds Make Profits

For sixteen of these years I have devoted my attention largely to the improvement of field seeds, and growing these improved strains for seed purposes. I may be pardoned for saying that it is simple history that this work has made millions of dollars for the Southwest, even though I have made only a modest competence for myself. I know that my work has helped thousands of farmers to make bigger crops, and thus made it possible for many of their sons and daughters to get a broad education at a smaller sacrifice than I had to make. Making money often represents only activity and zeal for one's self. I want worldly success just like other folks, but I have enjoyed this seed work, because it also offers such wide possibilities for usefulness to others.

Poor Seeds Cause Losses

But poor seeds also offer equally great possibilities for harm. It is easy to supply seeds of ordinary low producing value. It requires years of sustained thoughtfulness and effort to be able to supply seeds that are better than the common run.

While working my way through College, a quarter of century ago, assisting in the tests of many kinds of vegetables, I learned that a large per cent of the vegetable seeds planted in the Southwest are not really suited to the Southwest. This comes about because the Southwest does not produce her own vegetable seeds, and that seedsmen, dealers and growers alike often select the varieties of seeds from descriptions of their behavior when grown in cooler and more humid climates.

But you ask: "Ferguson, what do you know about garden seeds? Are you prepared to sell us garden seeds that will prove to be more reliable than the ones offered by seed dealers generally?"

My answer is "YES". I am not a stranger to horticulture. As a boy I was a fair gardener. I worked in truck gardens under wide-awake English and French gardeners. I peddled the truck and learned to do by doing. I followed this up when I went to College by specializing in horticulture. On leaving College I worked in gardens, nurseries and botanical gardens, and was selected to teach horticulture in our A. & M. College, and to conduct tests in the Experiment Stations. All my work was along this line.

I have specialized in the scientific theory of horticulture and have been close to the practice of real gardening. I believe strongly in the efficiency of specialized trained intelligence. I know it is needed in the seed business. So when I made up my mind that I was going to add vegetable seeds to our field seed business, I did not begin by "getting prices" to see what seeds I could "buy cheap." I traveled the other and longer road that makes for certainty of Quality in seeds.

Starting Right

We began by looking for an experienced garden seed specialist who not only knew the garden seed problems of the East and North by actual experience, but who also knew from actual garden tests what seeds were best for the Southwest. We found such a man, Chas. W. Witbeck, and started him to work more than a year ago.

Mr. Witbeck has spent his entire lifetime in gardening and with seeds. He was born and raised on a truck farm in New York state, where market gardening is probably brought to a higher development than in any other part of the country. He says the first letter he ever wrote was one requesting a seed catalog, and that gives you an idea of what has interested him from childhood up.

For several years after becoming of age, Mr. Witbeck managed a large truck farm and was also employed by some of the largest seed firms in the East and Central States, superintending their growing and trial grounds. He has learned how to solve the seed problems of the gardener, large or small, in the hard school of experience.

He came to Texas several years ago and established the first garden seed test farm in Texas, so that he has had time to adapt his knowledge to the different conditions prevailing here. Since he has been with us, he has conducted our garden seed tests and his whole effort has been directed to just one thing—and that is to find out what vegetable and flower seeds will give best results under the conditions of our Southwestern climate and soils.

Taking the Gamble out of Southwestern Gardening

But note again the nature of our effort to render a reliable service to you. We did not employ an expert to merely tell us off-hand what seeds to buy and produce for the Southwest. The first work was to investigate by trials and tests. His first instructions were, therefore, to get seeds of all promising varieties and strains from various sources and grow them side-by-side so that a safe comparison of adaptability to our climates and soils could be made.

This was a large and expensive undertaking.

It required the services of a number of people. All for a definite purpose—to find the better strains of the better varieties of vegetables for the Southwest. Over 2,000 lots of seeds were under test and observation. Tests were made on sandy soils, sandy loam, and on typical black land.

Thousands of families living on black land have become so discouraged by failure of black land gardening that they do not try to succeed. We found many varieties that do well on black land, and many that do not. We left the latter out of our catalog. We have listed only the varieties which we found by trial, observation or test to be good for our climate and soils.

What it Means for You

Do you want to know how we selected the strains or varieties listed in this catalog? An example will make it plain why we select some and reject others, and at the same time show how we are safeguarding the interests of our customers and ourselves. Let us take Muskmelons. We secured 70-odd samples of Muskmelon seed coming from many sources. A test planting was made of every lot. We found that in reality we had only about 25 varieties. We had plantings on black land, and on sandy loam. All were carefully studied as they grew. Some were shy yielders, others of low quality and poor flavor, a great many wilted and dried up in the very dry summer, while others grew right along through the hottest weather and even made a splendid fall crop. With all this information we selected only 10 of these to list in this catalog. In this simple, positive way we have left out 15 varieties that do not do well in the Southwest, and given you the benefit of our extensive investigation.

These tests give an added value to every 5c packet of seeds you buy from us. We secure this valuable information by tests and trials made on our own grounds; not yours.

The above example illustrates how we are taking the risk out of gardening. Similar illustrations for other crops might be given. When you buy vegetable seeds, you want to know these two things:

1. That the seeds are alive and will germinate and grow.
2. That they are seeds of a variety or strain known to be well adapted to this climate.

The methods used in our garden seed department make certain that Ferguson's Garden Seeds will come up to these specifications, and they are shipped under our "Stringless Guarantee"—Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back.

Remember this also: we haven't an ounce of old seed stock. Our garden seeds are all new crop and fresh.

Yours for more and better gardens,

A. M. Ferguson



Chas. W. Witbeck

Vegetable Seed Collections

Selected and Tested for
Amateur and Professional
Gardener

Prize Home Garden Collection No. 1

The seeds in this collection, carefully planted on fertile soil and well cared for, will give you fresh vegetables for the table all summer and a good supply to can and dry for the winter.

- 1/4 lb. Beans—New Bountiful.
- 1/4 lb. Beans—Davis White Wax.
- 1 pkt. Beans—Kentucky Wonder.
- 1/2 oz. Beet—Detroit Dark Red.
- 1 pkt. Swiss Chard—Giant Lucullus.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield.
- 1 pkt. Carrots—Early Chantenay.
- 2 Oz. Corn—Peep-O-Day.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber—Klondike.
- 1 pkt. Endive—White Curled.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce—Early Prize-Head.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce—May King.
- 1 pkt. Mustard—Southern Giant Curled.
- 1/4 oz. Onion—Southport Yellow Globe.
- 1/2 oz. Okra—Perkins Mammoth Long Pod.
- 1/4 lb. Peas—Bliss Everbearing.
- 1/4 lb. Peas—Early Alaska.
- 1/2 oz. Radish—Long White Icicle.
- 1 oz. Spinach—Long Standing.
- 1 pkt. Squash—Early White Bush.
- 1 pkt. Tomato—June Pink.
- 1/2 oz. Turnip—Purple Top White Globe.

Twenty-two varieties. Total value \$2.00. Special postpaid price \$1.50.

Prize Home Garden Collection No. 2

This collection of 14 large packets will plant a medium sized garden and produce enough splendid vegetables for the average family.

- 1 pkt. Beans—Stringless Green Pod.
- 1 pkt. Beans—Kentucky Wonder.
- 1 pkt. Beet—Extra Early Egyptian.
- 1 pkt. Beet—Crimson Globe.
- 1 pkt. Corn—Golden Bantam.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber—Davis Perfect.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce—Improved Salamander.
- 1 pkt. Onion—Australian Brown.
- 1 pkt. Okra—White Velvet.
- 1 pkt. Peas—American Wonder.
- 1 pkt. Radish—French Breakfast.
- 1 pkt. Squash—Early Orange Marrow.
- 1 pkt. Tomato—Chalk's Early Jewel.
- 1 pkt. Turnip—White Globe Strap Leaf.

Fourteen varieties. Total value \$1.00. Special postpaid price 75c.

Prize Home Garden Collection No. 3

This collection will just suit a small family.

- 1 pkt. Beet—Eclipse.
- 1 pkt. Carrot—Oxheart.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber—Davis Perfect.
- 1 pkt. Mustard—Southern Giant Curled.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce—Early Curled Simpson.
- 1 pkt. Okra—White Velvet.
- 1 pkt. Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip.
- 1 pkt. Tomato—Dwarf Champion.
- 1 pkt. Turnip—Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Nine varieties. Total value 45c. Special postpaid price 25c.

Boys and Girls—Grow a Home Garden \$200.00 in Prizes

Ferguson Seed Farms want to see more home gardens planted in 1919 than ever before and for that purpose are going to distribute \$200.00 in prizes for the best gardens grown by boys and girls of the Southwest.

Home Gardens are especially important now because the food problems of our country have not yet been solved. There are millions of people in Europe who must look to us for food. If we are not to disappoint them, we must not only use every bit of ground and every idle hand in producing food, but we must work intelligently for larger results.

The boys and girls can help in this work by growing home gardens. Every garden means that we have that much more food to send to our allies.

It also means that the home grocery bill will be made much smaller. The boys and girls will be glad to help in that way, especially when they can win a prize at the same time.

Vacant Lots in every town and city should be used for gardens. One of these vacant lots will raise enough to abundantly supply a home with fresh vegetables and sufficient to can for winter use.

Farm Gardens On the farms of the Southwest there should always be space available for a garden. And a word here for the fathers and mothers: Don't expect your boy or girl to grow a good garden on the poorest, most no-account piece of land on the farm; give your boy or girl a chance to show what he can do. No crop will show better returns for the space utilized, than the home garden. Billie Minter raised a small garden in Austin, Texas, in 1915 that showed a profit at the rate of \$6,148.00 per acre! See the picture of it on the back cover of this catalog.

GARDENING IS MADE SURE by using only seed of varieties that have proven to be better producers in our garden tests and proven good germination in our laboratory tests. More than this, Ferguson Seed Farms are adding to the interest of it by offering the following liberal prizes, to be paid in War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Every boy and girl in the Southwest under 18 years of age, is eligible.

\$200.00 in Prizes to Boys and Girls

\$50.00 for Most Productive Gardens grown from our Prize Home Garden Collection No. 1. First Prize \$15.00; Second Prize, \$10.00; Third Prize \$5.00. Ten next best \$2.00 each. Honor Diplomas and Ribbons to all winners.

\$40.00 for Most Productive Gardens grown from our Prize Home Garden Collection No. 2. First Prize \$10.00; Second Prize \$7.00; Third Prize \$5.00. Eighteen next best \$1.00 each. Honor Diplomas and Ribbons to all winners.

\$30.00 for Most Productive Gardens grown from our Prize Home Garden Collection No. 3. First Prize \$10.00; Second Prize \$5.00; Third Prize \$3.00. To twelve next best \$1.00 each. Honor Diplomas and Ribbons to all winners.

\$20.00 for Best Description of Gardens sent in by any boy or girl entering the above contest. First Prize \$5.00; Second Prize \$3.00; Twelve next best \$1.00 each.

\$60.00 for Best Photographs of Gardens grown from any collection mentioned above (with description), whether by boy or girl, man or woman. First Prize \$10.00; Second Prize \$5.00; Third Prize \$3.00; Fourth Prize \$2.00. Forty next best, provided they are good photographs of reasonably good gardens, \$1.00 each.

All reports, descriptions and photographs must be mailed to us between August 1st and October 30th, 1919. Decisions will be made and prizes awarded Nov. 15, 1919.

In sending in descriptions give us a detailed account of each variety, its habits of growth and which varieties were most productive and best quality; also what you consider the greatest benefit you received from your home garden.

Let us know throughout the growing season how your garden is progressing. Send us photos of anything exceptional. These will be considered in awarding prizes. When you send in your final report, we would like with it a statement from your parents, teacher or county agent, giving the total yield of your garden.

Right Now Is the Time to Start. Even if it is early to plant, thorough preparation of the soil and application of manure or other fertilizer will mean bigger crops later.

State whether you wish to compete when you send in your order. We will then send you some special suggestions through the season.

Vegetable Seed Collections

These collections listed on this page solve the program of selecting seeds for your garden, by giving you the full benefit of the information that we have gathered from our trial ground tests. They save you both time and money. They give wonderfully good results on black land and do equally well on sandy loam. These seeds are of the same high quality as those listed on the other pages of this catalog, and are the same liberal packets we use in filling all our orders, whether for a 5c packet or a 500 pound order. It is all fresh new seed, for we haven't an ounce of old seed in our stock.

No change can be made in any collection, as they are all tested and packed in advance of your order.

With each collection we include free seed of some promising new varieties which we have not yet thoroughly tested for Southwestern conditions. This year we have some new Mammoth Radishes from Japan, new Lettuce from California, new cabbage from Denmark and others too numerous to mention. We ask that you plant these carefully, and let us know at the close of the season what success you have had with them. Each packet will be plainly marked so that you will have no trouble in keeping track of them.

Any of the three collections listed will make you a profitable garden. The professional gardener will find them valuable as well as the amateur and the boys and girls who are competing for the prizes we offer.



Asparagus

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious spring vegetables. Most people think asparagus is hard to grow. This is a mistake. It grows rapidly if given room, fertilizer and good cultivation. You will be fully repaid by having one of the earliest spring vegetables in your garden. You gain one year by setting the two year old roots. We have them and they are fine. One hundred plants for a bed 12 feet by 22 feet, which is large enough for an ordinary family.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill. Five pounds will produce plants enough to set one acre. Succeeds well on any rich soil. Sow the seeds early in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed 2 inches deep. Asparagus seed is very hard and slow to germinate; should be soaked 24 to 36 hours in warm water before planting.



Barr's Mammoth Asparagus

(5) **Palmetto** The standard variety more largely planted in home gardens and by truck growers for shipping and canning than any other variety. Is very hardy and will withstand the heat and drouth better than any other variety of Asparagus. Price, postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(6) **Barr's Mammoth** The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter. The stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and delicious. Price, postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(7) **Conover's Colossal** A standard variety, hardy, productive and largely used for canning. Price, postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

Asparagus Roots

Once Set Out, You Have a Permanent Bed

(10) **Palmetto** (11) **Barr's Mammoth**

(12) **Conover's Colossal** Strong two-year-old roots. Price, postpaid, per dozen, 35c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.00. Write for prices on large quantities to be shipped by express at purchaser's expense.

The Cental System

Beans and Peas are sold by the pound. A pint of each is about one pound. Buy by the Cental System. It is exact, accurate and fair to all. Permits of quicker and more accurate Parcel Post rating.

Brussels Sprouts

A species of the Cabbage family. Is as easy to raise as Cabbage. The plant fully repays for its cultivation. Instead of forming a single head like Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts forms a number of small heads at the axils of the leaves on the main stalk. As the heads begin to crowd, the leaves should be removed from the stem of the plants.

CULTURE—One packet of seed will produce enough plants to set 100 feet of row. One-half pound will produce enough plants to set one acre. For spring planting seed should be planted early in seed bed. When transplanting the plants set them in rows 2 feet apart, setting the plants 1½ feet apart in the rows. Use plenty of fertilizer and cultivate same as Cabbage.

(15) **Dwarf Perfection** A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving large compact sprouts of good quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 75c; 1 Lb. \$2.50.

Broccoli

A vegetable closely related to Cauliflower, but far more hardy. In the Southern States Broccoli is more certain to head than Cauliflower.

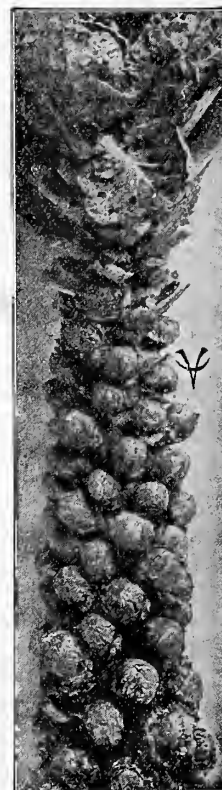
CULTURE—Seed should be sown early in seed bed in drills 3 to 4 inches apart. Cover the seed about ½ inch deep. When the leaves are about 3 inches broad, transplant to permanent beds, 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate same as Cauliflower.

(18) **White Cape** Heads compact, of a good size, and creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Best variety for the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.00; Oz. \$1.75.

The Value of a Garden

A well-kept vegetable garden is a source not only of profit to the gardener but of pleasure to the entire family. For many vegetables which deteriorate rapidly in quality after being gathered, the only practicable means of securing the best is to grow them at home. This is especially true of garden peas, sweet corn, string beans, green Lima beans, and asparagus.

—Farmer's Bulletin 934, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



Brussels Sprouts

BEANS

Out of 84 varieties tested, we have selected the 30 that prove best for the south and southwest. These tests removed 54 chances for you to make a mistake.

A beautiful row of canned and pickled beans will look mighty good to you, with food prices advancing all the time. String beans are a nourishing and appetizing food when fresh off the vines. How much more delicious they taste in the winter. They are easy to put up and you will surely enjoy them. Be sure to plant a few extra rows just for canning purposes.

Out of 84 varieties planted and tested on our trial grounds at Sherman, Texas, we are offering you only the earliest, best-yielding, most drouth-resisting ones.

OUR DESCRIPTIONS ARE RELIABLE FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, for they are based on the result of our tests made here on black land, sand and sandy loam soils. The beans were planted on ordinary soil, no fertilizer used, and were given no special care. They were grown and cultivated just about the way most people cultivate their home garden.

CULTURE—One pound will plant 50 feet of drill; 90 pounds per acre. Beans are very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until weather and ground is warm. Plant in rows 18 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 3 inches apart in the rows, covering 2 inches deep.

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

(20) **New Bountiful** An early, prolific, flat, green podded bush bean. New Bountiful planted on black land, sand and sandy loam proved to be the earliest, most prolific, hardiest and best quality bush bean in our tests. The heat resisting qualities of this bean are remarkable. Seventy-five days after planting and after being picked several times, it was still green, in bloom and setting pods. The plant is a very thrifty grower, branching, well covered with thick light green leaves, showing no signs of blight or rust. Will bear continuously for several weeks. In our tests it was the first to mature pods fit to pick and the last to yield edible pods during the extreme hot weather. The crowning merit of this bean is the rich green pods that are large, thick, broad, extra long, solid, meaty and uniform in shape. This bean is very tender and has a delicious flavor. New Bountiful planted on black land was found to be a week earlier than Stringless Green Pod that was planted next to it on the same date. We can recommend this bean to every Southern home gardener and market gardener who wants an extra early Dwarf Green Podded Bean of the finest quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

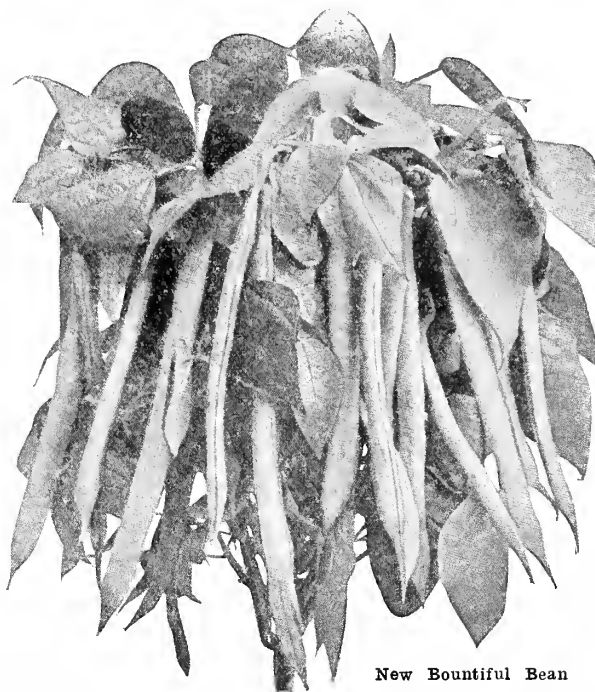
(21) **Stringless Green Pod** A valuable bean for home garden or market. This famous bean combines unusual hardness, extreme earliness and wonderful productiveness with handsome appearance and finest quality of pods. Absolutely stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until full grown and matured. Pods are of a rich green color, round and straight, 5 to 5½ inches long, solid, meaty, tender, brittle and of finest flavor. On our trial grounds the first picking was made 50 days from date of planting. Vines covered with blooms and setting a large number of pods. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(22) **Longfellow** A new Green Podded Bean of fine quality and delicious flavor. This extra early variety, although comparatively new, proved out in our tests to be a grand good one. It produced a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, 6 to 6½ inches long, tender and brittle, showing no strings when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The pods retain their delicate green color after cooking, thus adding to their attractiveness when served. The plants are stocky, well covered with foliage, showing no signs of blight or rust. This variety proved to be a better yielder on sandy land than on black land, although in our black land tests it was one of the most satisfactory and productive green pod varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 70c.

(23) **Extra Early Round Pod Valentine** One of the oldest and most reliable Green Pod Beans for the South and Southwest. It is still popular with the market gardeners as well as those who plant only for home use. Early, productive and of good quality. Crisp and tender. Plants 7 to 8 inches tall; well covered with thick foliage. Pods are of medium length, 4½ to 5 inches long, medium green color, curved, cylindrical with light crease in the back. Was found to do well on all soils where it was planted and to be a good heat and drouth resister. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(24) **Hopkin's Improved Valentine** An extra early, round, green podded bean. Pods are a little longer than the Extra Early Round Pod Valentine and grow in clusters. Perfectly straight and round. A grand good variety for the South and Southwest on account of its heat and drouth resisting qualities. Vines 7 inches tall. Slightly inclined to be branching and spreading. Medium, light green. Show very little blight or rust. We recommend this variety to the truck grower as well as the home gardener. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 70c.

(25) **Extra Early Refugee** Similar in appearance to Refugee, 1000 to 1, one week to 10 days earlier in maturing. Very prolific. Plants average 8 inches. Foliage light green. First picking bearing from 6 to 8 round, light green, meaty, solid and perfectly stringless pods 5 inches in length. Vines free from blight or rust and stands the hot dry weather remarkably well. The stringless meaty pods make it one of the most popular canning varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.



New Bountiful Bean

(26) **Giant Stringless Green Pod** This is a distinct cross-bred variety, possessing all the merits of the Round Pod Valentine, the pods being large, 5 to 6 inches in length, unusually crisp, round, full and fleshy. A little later than Improved Stringless Green Pod. On our trial grounds this variety matured in 65 days from date of planting. An excellent variety for canning on account of its good flavor and brittleness. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 70c.



Webber Wax

Dwarf Green Podded (Cont'd)

(27) Full Measure A new bean for the South. A good one and one that has come to stay. One particular feature of Full Measure is that the pods will stay in fine condition for several days after they have matured. Vines are 8 to 10 inches, stocky, branching and well covered with dark green leaves. The first picking we found 10 to 12 dark green, fine, round, stringless, meaty pods to the plant. The pods average 5 to 6 inches in length, are born in clusters and are easy to gather. This bean stood the hot dry weather well in all our tests. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 65c.

(28) Refugee 1000 to 1 An exceedingly heavy cropper. Ten days later than Extra Early Refugee. Pods nearly round, pale green, fleshy and tender. An excellent bean for canning. Largely used by market gardeners, both for local market and long distance shipping. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 90c.

(29) Tennessee Green Pod A medium early, very productive variety for sand and sandy loam. Plants are large, spreading and prolific. Foliage thick, dark green. Pods are long, often 6 to 7 inches, meaty, tender and brittle. We recommend this variety to the private gardeners and truckers. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

Dwarf or Bush, Wax Podded

(35) Webber Wax The earliest Wax Podded variety in our tests of 23 Wax Podded varieties. A new extra early, prolific, flat podded, stringless Wax Bean of finest quality for the South and Southwest. In our black land test, first picking was made 50 days from date of planting, 10 to 12 handsome, stringless, meaty, tender, bright, waxy, 5-inch pods to the plant. When first picking was made the plants were literally covered with bloom and small pods continued to bloom and set pods through the hottest weather we had. Plants resemble Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are more vigorous and covered with handsome foliage that was not affected with blight or rust. We recommend this variety to the home gardener and truckers of the South and Southwest who want an extra early Wax Podded Bean of the finest quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 90c.

(36) Davis White Wax An old standard variety. More largely planted by canners and shippers than any other variety. Vines 8 to 10 inches, stout, stocky, showing no signs of blight or rust. Pods borne well up from the ground. The first picking 8 to 10 light yellow waxy pods to the vine. Pods flat, 5 inches, perfectly stringless and tender, when young, but apt to get stringy if left on the vines after they have reached their growth. This is an excellent variety for black land. At the time first picking was made vines were literally covered with blooms and setting small pods. This variety does not seem to be affected by the hot dry weather to any great extent. The seed of this variety is white, which makes it a very popular canning variety, as the beans do not discolor when cooked. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

(37) Admiral Togo The second earliest Wax Podded Bean in our tests. Handsome, attractive pods, averaging 6 inches in length, and of an unusually desirable shade of yellow. Vines 7 to 8 inches tall, leafy. Withstands the hot dry weather remarkably well. Free from blight and rust. First picking made 50 days from planting. 10 to 12 round, 4 to 5-inch pods to the vine. Its hardiness, productiveness and fine quality will make this variety very popular with the gardeners of the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(40) Currier's Rust Proof Black Wax A standard market garden sort and gives excellent satisfaction in the home garden. Vine is a vigorous grower. Very hardy. Pods meaty, tender and brittle, entirely stringless, straight and oval flat, 6 inches long. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

(38) Improved Prolific Black Wax Immensely productive. One of the handsomest round or pencil podded wax beans. Early, vines rather dwarf, 8 inches, branching. Foliage thick, dark green. Pods are medium length, 4½ to 5 inches long, borne well up from the ground, curved, fleshy, stringless and tender. They are a clear, bright, golden yellow. An excellent variety that remains in condition a long time for use as snaps. In our tests this bean showed no signs of blight or rust.

Withstands the hot dry weather remarkably well. At the time the first pods were gathered the plants were covered with blooms and setting a large number of small pods. The most productive wax podded variety in our tests. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(39) Wardwell's Kidney Wax An old standard variety that showed up remarkably well in our tests. Medium early, maturing 15 to 20 long, flat, broad, light yellow pods 5 to 6 inches long, 60 days from date of planting. Perfectly stringless, tender, brittle and of fine flavor. Largely grown in some sections of the South and Southwest for shipping to distant markets. Makes a splendid snap bean for the home and an excellent variety for canning. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 90c.

Field Beans

A Life Saver

for the

Dry Land Farmer

Tepary Beans and Pinto Beans are being raised successfully with only seven inches of annual rainfall. They are an easy crop to grow and there is a good market for all that can be raised. Two crops per year may be grown and leave the land in good condition for fall wheat. A Grayson County farmer raised 4,500 lbs. on 3 acres during the dry season of 1918. Read his letter with full descriptions, culture and prices on page 57.



Improved Prolific Black Wax

Dwarf Bush Lima or Butter

The Dwarf Lima class cannot be recommended too highly. The beans can be grown and gathered much more easily than the pole Limas as the vines require no support. They can also be grown closer together than Pole Limas. Dwarf Limas are fully equal to Pole Limas and as a rule are earlier in maturing.

CULTURE—Lima Beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping 2 to 3 beans 16 inches apart. Cover 2 inches deep. Soil should be fertile and well cultivated. Do not cultivate or hoe when the leaves are wet.

(41) Jackson Wonder Bush Lima

A native of the Southwest. The most prolific Bush Lima in cultivation. It is also called Texas Speckled Bush Lima or Speckled Bush Butter Bean. Is especially suited to drouthy conditions and extreme heat. We had five plantings of this bean on our test farms the past season. During four weeks of extremely hot weather, the plants held up well, foliage remained green and did not wilt. During the greatest heat a large percentage of bloom may drop for a week or so, then the plant rallies and sets a full crop from the next series of blooms. It keeps right on growing and blooming until frost, through dry spells so severe that other varieties wilt and die. If the beans are picked as butter beans they are continuous growers and fruiters. No bean will be more satisfactory in the home garden than this variety, as the beans may be used when they are green and also dried for winter use. Vines grow 18 inches to 2 feet tall, well covered with dark green foliage. Pods are slightly curved and of medium length. The beans are of medium size, flat and mottled with brown spots. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 70c.

(42) Burpee's Bush Lima

This is a little the earliest maturing of

the large seeded limas. The plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are medium green, very large, about five inches long, thick and usually contain four beans, which are unusually thick, of largest size and finest quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(43) Fordhook Bush Lima

The Fordhook is entirely distinct in habit of growth. The stiffly erect bushes branch freely and bear tremendous crops. It is ready for use nearly as early as the popular Burpee's Bush Lima, but the beans are much plumper and remain green much longer. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(44) Henderson's Bush Lima

The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness. Compact bush form and produces large crops. Delicious flavor. Beans are smaller than above sorts. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.



Jackson Wonder Bush Lima

Pole or Running Beans

Pole Beans are much more productive than the bush varieties, and their bearing season is longer—though they require a little more care in handling. Be sure to plant a few hills of Pole Beans in your garden this year; you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

CULTURE—One packet will plant 10 hills. One pound 50 hills. 50 pounds will plant one acre. Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the Dwarf varieties and should not be planted until warm weather. Soil should be fertile and well cultivated. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart, each way. Plant 6 to 8 beans in each hill, thinning out to four healthy plants. Poles, stont bush or wire netting should be placed for them to run on.

(48) White Seeded Kentucky Wonder

The best green pod Pole Beans for the South and Southwest. Vines are medium in length, stout and leafy. Pods are borne in clusters and will average 6 to 8 inches in length. Very uniform in shape and of a dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, excellent for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Two weeks earlier than the Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead and nearly twice as productive as that good standard variety. weeks earlier than the Kentucky Wonder wonderful rust, heat and drouth resisting qualities. In the South and Southwest where earliness, productiveness and hardiness mean so much to the market gardener and private gardener, the White Seeded Kentucky Wonder is far ahead of other varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

(49) Kentucky Wonder

Also called Old Homestead and Texas Prolific. A very popular Pole Bean in the South and Southwest, because here it grows to perfection; is more prolific than any other variety, which, together with its other good qualities, makes it popular with both market gardener and private gardener. Bears in 60 to 70 days from planting. Pods are round, green and grow from 5 to 7 inches long, meaty, tender and stringless. Immensely prolific. The seed of this variety is brown. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(50) Kentucky Wonder Wax

The best Pole Wax Bean for Southern planting. It is similar in habit of growth to 'Kentucky Wonder Green Pod' and bears as early, or when about as high as the average bush bean. Pods are beautiful golden yellow, and so fleshy that often the thickness surpasses the width; makes delicious eating. A heavy yielder and bears a long season. Also suitable for use as dry shell beans, so that

none are wasted. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

(51) Red Speckled or Cut Short

This extensively cultivated green podded climbing sort is grown largely in the South and Southwest and planted among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles. The vines are medium sized, but vigorous, twining loosely with dark colored leaves. The snap pods are short, 2½ to 3 inches long, straight, flat to oval, fleshy and of good quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 65c.

(52) Scarlet Runner

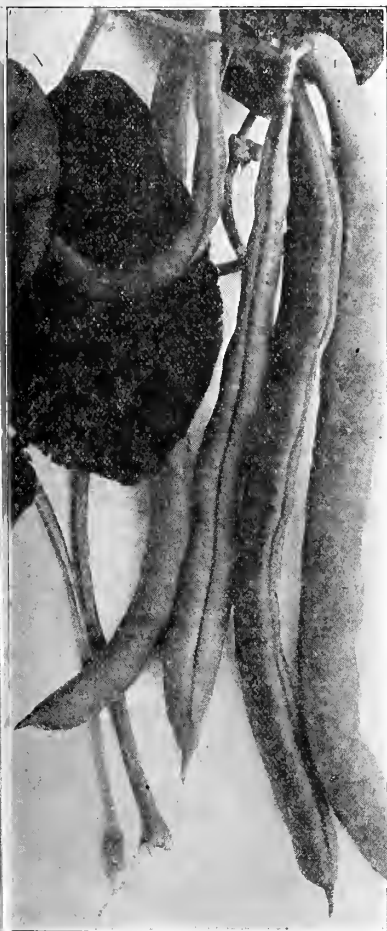
An old-time favorite, that has been planted chiefly for ornamental purposes. Under favorable conditions this bean may be planted April first and in six weeks attains a height of eight feet. It is constantly bearing beautiful scarlet blossoms that grow in clusters. Leaves are large and of a beautiful dark green color. The Scarlet Runner is one of the best beans when snapped and cooked like other green beans. They are also splendid shell beans. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

(58) Early Leviathan Lima

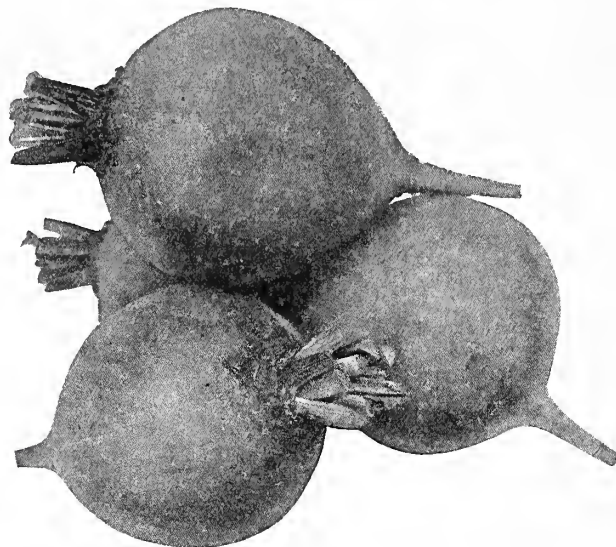
This is the earliest, hardest, best heat and drouth resisting Pole Lima Bean in cultivation. It will not only give large Lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also extremely productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole Limas in being straighter and longer. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

(59) King of the Garden Lima

An old, well-known standard sort. A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain 5 to 6 large beans. Beans of excellent quality, easily shelled. We recommend King of the Garden Lima to all gardeners of the South and Southwest who want a hardy, vigorous growing, productive Pole Lima Bean. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.



White Kentucky Wonder



Detroit Dark Red

(65) Extra Early Egyptian The earliest beet in cultivation. Leaves are dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. The roots are very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about two inches in diameter when matured. The flesh is dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade, firm, crisp and tender. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(66) Detroit Dark Red This superb variety is more largely used for canning and winter use than any other beet in cultivation. For the home garden it is especially desirable on account of its splendid quality, being sweet, tender and fine grained, without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency. Its rich, dark red color makes it very attractive when canned or served on your table. Detroit Dark Red is a money maker for the market gardener. Its perfect form and handsome color combined make it one of the best sellers wherever offered for sale. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

Garden Beets

Beets are very nutritious and contain a large amount of sugar. They are delicious boiled, and also make the best of pickles. The tops are considered superior to Mustard or Turnip greens. Home gardeners in the Southwest are growing more beets every year, as they become better acquainted with their many advantages.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill, five to six pounds per acre. Should be sown in a well enriched soil that has been thoroughly prepared by deep plowing or spading. Plant in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, covering an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When plants are about 3 inches high, thin out to stand 3 inches apart in the rows. Use the small beets and tops that you thin out for greens. You will find them excellent. Beets may be stored in a cellar and covered with sand to prevent wilting, or they may be kept out-door in pits.

(67) Crosby's Egyptian One of the most popular early varieties, of fine shape and good quality. Matures very quickly, is smooth and of dark color. Top, medium size. Shape very desirable. A popular variety with the home gardener and market gardener for forcing under glass and transplanting. A very hardy variety and stands transplanting well. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(68) Eclipse An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. Roots are bright, deep red, smooth and round or slightly top shaped, with a small tap and small collar. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(69) Crimson Globe An excellent main crop and market sort, of fine shape and small tap root. Deep crimson flesh. Globe shape, perfectly smooth. Flesh is fine grained, sweet and of excellent quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(70) Half-Long Dark Blood A half-long, deep red beet, by far the best variety for winter and spring use. It is excellent to slice for pickles. The tops are very upright with exceptionally smooth leaves. The roots are deep red, half-long, smooth and uniform in shape. Flesh is very deep, rich red, sweet and tender. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

Stock Beets and Sugar Beets

They will yield more actual food value to the square foot than any other plant grown for milk production.

Farmers throughout the South and Southwest are beginning to realize the value of Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets for stock feeding. Each year there is a large increase in the acreage planted. They can be successfully grown in nearly all sections of the South and Southwest. The roots are juicy, sweet and nutritious, contain a large percentage of sugar and keep the cattle in good health, thus tending to produce flesh and increase the flow of milk. The owner of even one or two cows should grow sufficient quantities of either Mangels or Sugar Beets to provide fresh food in winter, when green food is unobtainable and especially now when all kinds of grain are so extremely high. They yield enormously. On fertile, well cultivated soil, yields of 30 tons per acre are not uncommon.

CULTURE—One ounce to 75 feet of drill; six pounds per acre. Time of planting is about the same as early cotton planting season. Plow the soil deeply and use plenty of fertilizer. Sow in rows from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed one inch deep, firming the ground over the seed. When four inches high, thin out to stand 12 inches apart in the rows. Mangels and Sugar Beets can be transplanted. They cannot stand freezing so must be harvested before cold weather sets in.

(80) Mammoth Long Red Also called Norbiton Giant, Jumbo Mangel, Colossal, etc. This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by 8 inches in diameter. Dark richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white, with veined rings of rose-pink. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25; 5 Lbs. \$6.00.

(81) Golden Tankard A smooth, yellow-fleshed mangel, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap root. It grows largely above the soil. It yields large crops on good land and is easily harvested. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25; 5 Lbs. \$6.00.

(85) White French Sugar One of the sweetest and best of Sugar Beets. Very productive and desirable for stock of all kinds. Roots are very large, smooth, clean, oval shape, growing two to three inches above the ground and easily pulled. Skin and flesh white, green top. Very nutritious. An immense cropper. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25; 5 Lbs. \$6.00.

(86) Giant Half-Sugar The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, and very sweet. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25; 5 Lbs. \$6.00.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

Cabbage Early, Medium and Late

Cabbage adds variety to the list of fresh vegetable food for the table nearly the whole year through. It is so easily grown, and may be kept through the winter so easily that a few heads should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants; ¼ pound will grow enough plants to set one acre. For early Cabbage, seed should be sown ½ of an inch deep in green house, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the

plants are needed for planting out. When the plants are four inches high transplant to the garden in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the row. To raise a good profitable crop of Cabbage most of the cultivation should be done before the plants are set. Soil should be deeply plowed and then harrowed down as fine as possible. Cabbage is a great feeder, so do not be afraid to apply plenty of manure or commercial fertilizer. Give frequent cultivation and hoeing.



Copenhagen Market

(96) **All Head Early** One of the best flat-headed varieties. Is the earliest of all large Cabbage, very uniform in shape and size, and sure heading habits. Heads are deep, flat, solid and its tenderness makes it an excellent sort for home use, while its compactness makes it one of the best shippers to be obtained. Truckers should use this variety for the reason that 1,000 more heads can be grown on an acre than any other large variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$2.00; 1 Lb. \$7.00.

(97) **Selected Premium Flat Dutch** This strain is the result of much care to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made it so popular. A low growing variety, heads large, unusually solid, bluish green, round, broad and flat on top. An excellent main crop variety, a sure header of finest quality. Interior is creamy white, compact and crisp, unequalled for cooking and slicing. Flavor fine. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; 1 Lb. \$6.00.

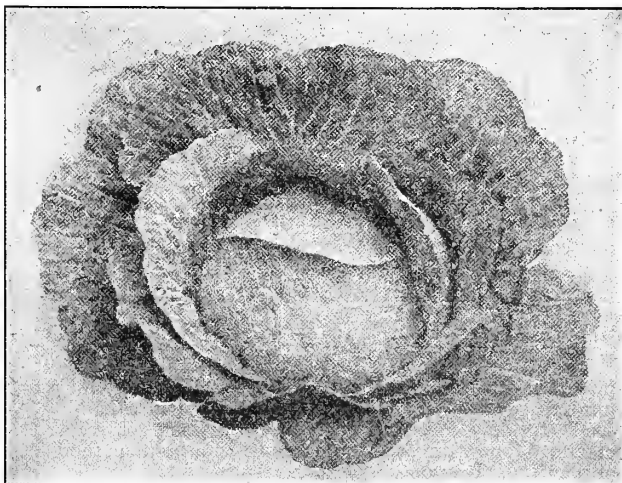
(98) **Danish Ball Head** Our seed of this splendid variety was grown by the originator in Denmark. Heads are round as a ball, solid, fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet. Few outside leaves. Can be planted close together. A very vigorous and hardy variety, and an excellent keeper and shipper. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$2.50; 1 Lb. \$9.00.

(99) **Danish Round Head** Similar to Danish Ball Head but slightly larger and about two weeks earlier. Very hardy and a sure header. Our seed is from selected heads. Danish grown. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$2.50; 1 Lb. \$9.00.

(100) **Drumhead Savoy** Earliest of all Savoy Cabbages. Forms medium sized heads, with leaves finely crimped. Its fine appearance, delicate sweet flavor are unexcelled. An extra fine salad Cabbage. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$2.25; 1 Lb. \$8.50.

(101) **Mammoth Red Rock** Hardest and best all round Red Cabbage. Its unusually dark, rich red coloring makes it valuable to the good house-keeper who uses it to give color to salads, pickles, and garnishes. Every home garden should contain a few plants of Mammoth Red Rock. Often there is a better market for Red Cabbage than for white. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$2.25; 1 Lb. \$8.50.

(102) **New Chinese** All who like to try new things in the vegetable line will find Chinese Cabbage a real pleasure. Is not hard to grow, but rare, nevertheless, delicious in taste. Leaves when young are crimped, of light green color. The plant as it becomes older grows more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white, with very white midribs. Can be served as a salad like Lettuce or cooked like other Cabbage. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; 1 Lb. \$5.50.



All Head Early

(90) **New Copenhagen Market** The hardiest, hardest heading Cabbage for the South and Southwest. This variety originated in Denmark. Introduced into this country seven years ago. Has become very popular with the market gardener wherever planted, especially in the South and Southwest, as it is a dwarf, quick growing variety and withstands the heat and dry weather remarkably well. The heads are round, averaging about 8 pounds in weight. Are very solid, with small core. Is very sweet and tender. Plants are short stemmed, heads being produced almost on a level with the ground. Leaves are light green, rather small, saucer shaped and always tightly folded. Is ready for market fully as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, and the heads being larger give a greater yield per acre than that popular variety. We offer only one strain of Copenhagen Market Cabbage improved stock, which is grown by the originator in Denmark. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$2.75; 1 Lb. \$10.50.

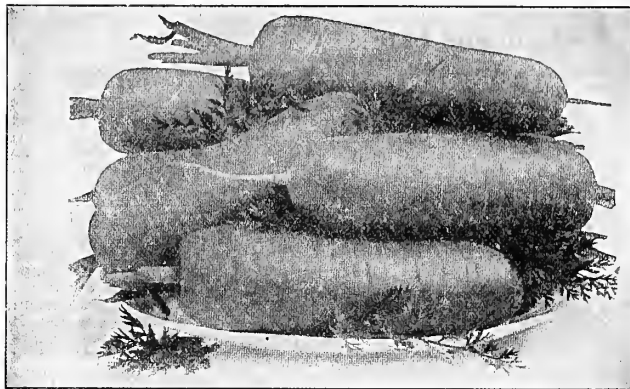
(91) **Early Jersey Wakefield** This variety should be grown in every garden. Many market gardeners consider this the very best early Cabbage in cultivation. Certainly deserving of its great popularity. Grown extensively for market and shipping. Its merits are many, among which are large heads for an early sort, small outside foliage, and uniformity of crop. Pyramidal in shape, having a blunted or rounded peak; very solid, fine texture and sweet. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 65c; ¼ Lb. \$2.25; 1 Lb. \$8.00.

(92) **Charleston or Large Wakefield** Improved larger form of Jersey Wakefield. One of the leading varieties among market gardeners in the South and Southwest and deserves its popularity for its merits are many. Heads are large conical in shape, hard, compact, carry well and usually sold at highest prices. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 65c; ¼ Lb. \$2.25; 1 Lb. \$8.00.

(93) **Early Summer** A standard, sure-heading variety. Large, solid, round, flattened heads of excellent quality. Plant has a peculiar bluish tinge. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$2.00; 1 Lb. \$7.00.

(94) **Extra Early Flat Dutch** This is the earliest Flat Dutch Cabbage in cultivation. Headed up very solid and uniform on our trial grounds. Largely grown by the South Texas Cabbage growers and shippers. Very compact growing variety, plants may be set close together. A grand good variety for both market and home use. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; 1 Lb. \$6.00.

(95) **All Seasons** A good early and late variety of fine quality. The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top. Ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. It is called All Seasons because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; 1 Lb. \$6.00.



Danvers Half-Long Carrot

Carrots

Carrots are rich in sugar and starch and these elements give the good varieties their appetizing flavor. They are easy to grow, rarely, if ever affected by insects. Our customers in the Southwest are appreciating their merits more and more. On account of their high food value, very few vegetables can compare with them for stock feeding also.

CULTURE—One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds of seed to the acre. Should be sown early on soil that has been deeply plowed and thoroughly worked and well fertilized. Sow in drills 14 to 16 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When plants are 3 inches high, thin to stand 3 inches apart in the row. Carrot seed germinates slowly. It is a good plan to mix Radish seed with the Carrot seed when sowing. The Radish seed will germinate quickly and show you the rows where the Carrot seed is planted so that you can cultivate the ground. The Radishes may be pulled and used when large enough. This will leave the Carrots properly thinned, so that they will mature rapidly. The radishes do not interfere with the growth of the Carrots.

(126) Witloof-Chicory or French Endive

Witloof is used principally as a winter salad, and it is most delicious served with French dressing and eaten like Cos Lettuce. The seed should be sown in the open ground in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and the seedlings should be thinned out to stand not closer than 4 inches. Witloof-Chicory does well in nearly all parts of the South and Southwest and should be planted in every garden. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50.

Collards

The Collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. One-half pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow early in the open ground. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage.

(128) **Georgia or Southern** A strong growing variety with light green leaves, and when well grown produces a loosely folded cluster of leaves at the top of the stalk. This is the chief southern variety for greens. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Is used not only for salad, but on the breakfast table and for garnishing. Served with Lettuce, its pungency adds an agreeable flavor. Grows very quickly. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre. As the plant runs to seed quickly, frequent sowings should be made, in drills 12 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over the seed. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart in the rows.

(132) **Extra Curled** The best variety for the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c.

Plant Time-Tried, Sensible Varieties

To secure the best returns from garden labor, give preference to standard varieties of seeds and avoid unnecessary experimentations. Avoid giving valuable space to novelties. Also to prevent waste of seed, carefully follow directions governing time and method of planting, given on every packet.

(110) **Early Scarlet Horn** This is a favorite for the early crop. It is not large, and is sold extensively in all markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.75.

(111) **Oxheart or Guerande** It is intermediate between the Half-Long and Horn varieties. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(112) **Chantenay** A splendid type of the half-long, stump-rooted Carrot. Averages 6 to 7 inches in length, broad at the neck, narrowing gradually to a blunt end. The flesh is rich orange-red, free from core, tender, fine flavored and of excellent table quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(113) **Danvers Half-Long** Handsome, cylindrical-shaped carrot of good size and stump-rooted. It is of a rich, dark orange color. Grows to a large size, is smooth and has little core. It is a first class carrot for all soils, yields a greater weight per acre than any other variety. Is more easily harvested than the old long varieties. This selected stock we are now offering has been especially grown for market gardeners and is sure to give satisfaction. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.35.

(114) **Large Yellow Belgian** This is the heaviest crop-ping carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. Roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and often yielding from 15 to 20 tons per acre. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(115) **Large White Belgian** Similar to Large Yellow Belgian except in color. Pale green above ground and white below. A good yielder and of extra fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

Corn Salad

This is a hardy winter salad, the small leaves being served like Lettuce and Spinach. It is used also for garnishing in the same manner as Parsley and Cress. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row. Sow the seed in drills about one foot apart, covering with one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. Should be sown very early in the spring and like most salad plants is greatly improved if sown in rich soil.

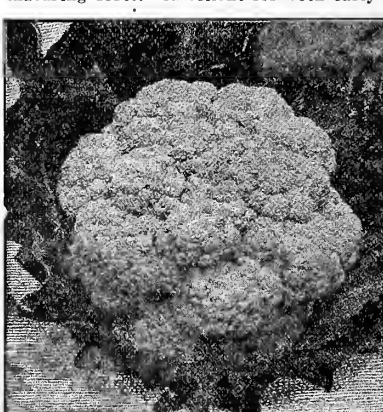
(130) **Large Seeded** A quick growing salad which should be in every southern garden. It is perfectly hardy and well adapted to the soil and climate of the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.75.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown in the South and Southwest, except in the irrigation sections. It requires a rich, moist soil, thorough and frequent cultivation.

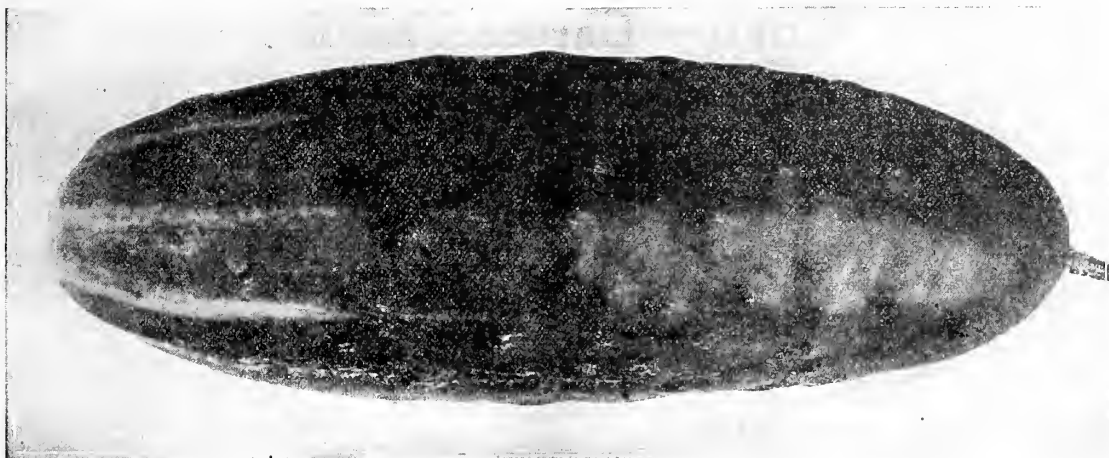
CULTURE—One packet of seed will produce about 200 plants. One ounce, 2,000 plants. One-quarter pound will produce enough plants to set one acre. Sow in hot-bed, cold frame or seed bed in the open. When plants are four inches high, transplant into the field or plot where they are to grow, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. When the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn together and tied closely with raffia or some soft twine.

(118) **Early Snowball Selected** A sure-heading variety that forms snow white heads 6 to 10 inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting. Grown from stock seed obtained from original growers. Postpaid, Half-size Pkt. 15c; Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. \$2.25; 1 Oz. \$4.25.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

(119) **Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt** A remarkably sure heading variety. Of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size, snow white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use. Postpaid, Half-size Pkt. 15c; Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. \$2.25; 1 Oz. \$4.25.



Klondike Cucumber

Cucumbers

CULTURE—One ounce of seed to 50 hills; 3 pounds to the acre. The soil for cucumbers should be rich, and it is a good plan to apply well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer in the hills or rows, thoroughly mixing it with the soil and covering with two inches of fresh soil, raising the hill about 3 inches above the surface of the ground. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill, covering about 1 inch deep. Hills should be 4 feet apart each way. If planted in rows, rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart and seeds dropped 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. When plants reach a height of 2 to 3 inches, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. If planted in hills, thin out so that 4 or 5 strong plants are left in each hill. Cucumbers are easily injured by cold and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed.

(150) Klondike The earliest, hardiest, most productive and handsomest shaped Cucumber in our black land tests. Twenty-nine standard varieties were planted April 12 on black land. Our strain of Klondike proved to be the best one in the test. Klondike is a very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. We found them covered with bloom 15 days from date of planting the seed. Continued to set fruit longer and was less affected by the heat and dry weather than any other variety. A very desirable variety for pickles, as the small cucumbers are perfect in form and color. We recommend Klondike to our customers as a hardy, good yielding Cucumber for slicing or pickles. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(152) Early Cluster Another hardy prolific variety for either black land or sandy loam. Vines hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of 2 to 3. The fruits are short, thick and bright green, shading lighter at the blossom end, crisp and tender. Vines are of medium length and can be planted closer. We recommend this variety to small gardeners who would like to plant a few hills of good cucumber in a small space. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(151) Early Fortune A fine new variety of White-Spine type; the fruit is of uniform size and shape and is of very fine texture. The skin which is a dark green holds its color well, which makes it a desirable variety for either pickling or slicing. Very prolific and hardy. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.



Early Fortune Cucumber

(153) Davis Perfect A fine cucumber for the market as well as for the home garden. Fine length, slim, beautiful dark green color, transparent flesh, crisp and tender. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, slightly tapering at both ends. Solid flesh, few seeds. One of the most popular main crop. White Spines, largely used for forcing under glass. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(154) Everbearing Valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds, and of fine quality. Invariably of perfect form, even when small. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(155) Fordhook Famous A large, handsome, hardy, prolific grower and one of finest flavored of the White Spine type. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy foliage and set the extra long fruits freely throughout the season. The cucumbers are uniformly smooth and regular in form, averaging 12 to 14 inches in length. Skin is thin and tender, bright green in color, never turns yellow, even in fully matured fruits. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(156) Improved White Spine or Arlington

The cucumbers are very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight, and of a rich dark-green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive. Extensively used for home garden and bulk pickles. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(157) Improved Long Green Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 12 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp, and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery

An easy growing vegetable that should be in every garden. It forms a Turnip-shaped root with flavor of fine Celery. Splendid for soups, stews and salads.

(163) Large Smooth Prague The best variety. Early, large, grows with few side roots. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

Celery

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 plants; ¼ pound will produce enough plants to set one acre. Plant seed in hotbed or very early in open ground. Transplant when 4 inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted. To blanch, draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

(160) Improved White Plume A well known and perhaps the most popular variety of celery; very early, ornamental, and quality surpassed by none; has great merit as an early market sort. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 45c; ¼ Lb. \$1.25; 1 Lb. \$4.50.

(161) Golden Self-Blanching This variety is without a doubt the finest flavored, handsomest celery in cultivation. Plants grow rapidly, is perfectly solid, of fine nutty flavor. Attains a good size and when blanched is a handsome golden-yellow color. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 40c; 1 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$2.75; 1 Lb. \$10.00.

(162) Perfection Hartwell A large, solid, fine flavored Celery of creamy-white color when blanched. A favorite with all Celery growers who want a fine winter sort. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

Corn—Garden Varieties

The following varieties of Sweet Corn are the best yielding and best heat and drouth resisting varieties selected from 58 varieties planted on our trial grounds the past season.

CULTURE—One-half pound of Sweet Corn is sufficient for a row of 100 feet; 6 to 10 quarts will plant one acre. Sweet Corn should be planted on rich land and cultivated the same as field corn. Plant the seed as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and make successive plantings every two or three weeks until late summer. The same results can be obtained by planting early,

medium and late varieties. Plant the seeds about 2 inches deep in drills 3 feet apart, and thin to a single stalk every 14 to 20 inches. The small early varieties may be planted a little closer. If any side shoots or suckers appear, break them off. Keep the soil well cultivated and free from weeds.

(135) Extra Early Adams The earliest and hardest variety, more largely cultivated in the South than any other variety. It is not a true Sweet Corn, but is generally classed with it. Stalks about 4 feet high, very few leaves. Ears short, very full, 12 to 14 rowed. Well covered with coarse thick husks. Kernels are white and smooth. A hardy variety and can be planted early and close together. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 65c.

(136) Early Adams or Burlington Resembling Extra Early Adams in habit of growth. A week to ten days later, larger stalk and much larger ear. On our trial grounds the past season this variety stood the heat and dry weather remarkably well. While it did not produce quite as many ears as the Extra Early Adams, the ears were filled out better. Another point in its favor, the husks are so thick that the worms have very little effect on it. We recommend this variety for a second planting. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 65c.

(137) Peep-O-Day The earliest true Sweet Corn in our test of 58 varieties. Planted May 1st. First ears picked June 26, maturing in 56 days. Under more favorable conditions this variety would have matured roasting ears in 50 days from date of planting. Stalks 3½ to 4 feet high, bearing 1 to 2 ears on each stalk. We recommend this corn to the home gardener in the Southwest who wants a true Sweet Corn. Just the variety for the small garden, as it can be planted closer than the larger varieties. It can also be planted early, as it is very hardy. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 90c.

(138) Early Mayflower This is another extra early true Sweet Corn that proved in our tests to be one week later than Peep-O-Day. Stalks 4½ to 5 feet high. This variety stood the drouth remarkably well. Ears filled out nicely. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 45c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(139) Golden Bantam The sweetest sugar corn in cultivation. A dwarf early variety. Stalks 3½ to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears from 5 to 6 inches long to a stalk. These ears are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are a cream-yellow, sweet and tender. Golden Bantam is not only an early variety, but extra hardy. Is a valuable variety for the Southwest, as the ears are protected by a good, thick husk. Golden Bantam proved itself to be well adapted to both black land and sandy loam soils. It is a favorite with planters, as soon as they become acquainted with its splendid qualities. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

Pop Corn

Pop Corn is a profitable crop and can be grown wherever field corn thrives. Let your boys plant an acre this season for their own spending money. In a great many sections of the Southwest it can be planted as a second crop. There is always a ready market. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row; 6 pounds one acre. Cultivate the same as field corn, but plant considerably closer.

(145) White Rice Our strain is an improvement on this old and popular variety, with large ears, and the ears are more abundantly produced. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 45c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(146) Australian Hulless Also known as Japanese Rice. A dwarf growing sort; prolific heavy yielder, producing attractive ears peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are similar to the best strains of White Rice. Its crowning merit lies in its popping quality, fine flavor, tenderness and absence of hull and shell. Largely grown for market. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.



(140) Early White Cob Cory A standard variety. In our tests matured fine, well filled roasting ears 60 days from date of planting seed. The stalks were 5 to 6 feet tall, leafy, productive, setting from 1 to 2 ears to the stalk and no barren stalks. The ears 7 to 8 inches long, 8 rowed. Kernels are large, very sweet and tender. A hardy variety and may be planted early. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 45c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(142) Stowell's Evergreen The standard, main crop variety and more universally planted than any other variety. Excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. For family use in the home garden, for the market gardener and for canning and drying purposes, Stowell's Evergreen has no equal. Stalks are strong, bearing 1 to 2 large, 12-rowed ears with large, white sweet kernels. Remains in good condition for some time after being gathered, which makes it popular with the market gardener. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 90c.

(143) Country Gentleman

A delicious late or main crop corn for family use. A week to 10 days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks 4 to 5 feet tall, bearing 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk. Ears well filled with plump, pearly white, deep kernels, irregularly set on the cob. It remains tender and sweet longer than most late sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it in the milk. Ears average 9 inches in length. A few rows of this splendid main crop variety should be planted in every Southern garden. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 90c.

(144) Surcropper Corn This is a very early, quick-maturing variety of field corn that has come to be exceedingly popular as a roasting ear corn because it is so sure to make. It is especially adapted to drouth conditions and is therefore very desirable for late spring and fall plantings. When planted in early spring it comes into roasting ear in succession to the regular varieties of sweet corn. Planted in summer, it will mature roasting ears in 50 to 65 days. See page 20 for more detailed description and prices in large quantities. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 30c; 2 Lbs. 50c.

Conserve Metal Containers

The world's supply of tin and steel is greatly below the demand. Enormous quantities of canned goods must be shipped across the ocean. We can help conserve tin and steel by using more fresh food products and less canned goods; also by growing garden crops that may be dried, stored in pits and cellars or preserved in the available supply of glass or other non-metal containers.

Aid in Sugar Conservation

Many garden and orchard products contain natural sugars. Melons, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, parsnips, beets and certain squashes partially satisfy the sugar appetite. Also give preference to foods that require minimum sugar for canning and preserving. There is no acute sugar famine, but the shortage is likely to continue.—U. S. Food Administration.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Egg Plant

A most delicious vegetable when properly cooked and served. A dozen good healthy plants will supply enough Egg Plant for the average sized family throughout the season, as they are very prolific, when planted on good soil and given thorough cultivation. Should be planted in every home garden in the South. Requires from 4 to 5 months to mature. Yields enormously and makes a very profitable crop for the Southern trucker.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants; ½ pound will usually produce enough plants to set one acre. Seed should be started early in hot-bed. Do not transplant to the garden until the weather is settled and warm. Full culture directions given on each packet.

(147) Black Beauty The earliest, largest yielding, best heat and drouth resisting of all the large fruited Egg Plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and to the extensive grower for market. The plants branch freely near the ground, and grow in well-rounded bushes. The fruits are thick, large and of most attractive form. The skin is a rich purplish black, which makes it a quick seller on any market. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; 1 Lb. \$5.00.

(148) New York Improved Spineless This is an entirely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited type. The plants are most productive, fruits large and well colored. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.60; 1 Lb. \$5.50.

Leek

The Leek is a mild onion-like plant that should be better known. The long blanched necks are milder and more tender than the onion. The green tops are esteemed superior to the onion for flavoring soups, etc., their strong odor disappearing in cooking.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch deep. Select very rich soil and move them from the seed bed carefully, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, 4 to 6 inches deep, allowing the dirt to come almost to the leaves, earthing up gradually as the Leeks increase in size, so as to secure thorough blanching.

(179) Broad American Flag A very hardy Leek with long stems that are white when properly blanched. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

Garlic

Garlic is one of the easiest truck crops to grow, and a few bulbs should be set in every home garden. It is a very profitable crop; yields of \$500.00 to \$600.00 worth of Garlic per acre are not uncommon in some sections of the Southwest.

CULTURE—One pound of Garlic sets will plant about 100 feet of drill; 400 to 500 pounds per acre. Plant the sets in drill 14 to 16 inches apart, 3 to 4 inches apart in the drills; 2 inches is the usual depth for planting. Soil for Garlic should be rich; cultivate the same as Onion Sets.

182) Garlic Bulbs Postpaid, price ½ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Endive

This plant, though very popular in France, is by no means appreciated in America, being altogether unknown in many sections. It is a delicious salad plant and universally regarded as wholesome and appetizing. It is very desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stems. Should be planted in every Southern garden. On our trial grounds the past season both varieties of Endive that we catalog stayed green and in an edihle condition through the entire hot summer, while hardy varieties of Lettuce, Spinach and other salad plants could not withstand the extreme heat and drouth.

CULTURE—One pound is sufficient for 150 feet of row; 5 will sow one acre. May be grown in any season of the year, either in cold frames or outside. Cultivate the same as lettuce, except that the green sorts have to be blanched. This is done by tying all the outside leaves over the heart of the plant.

(166) White Curled A beautiful variety; leaves finely cut, giving the plant a feathery effect, which is quite ornamental when the center is blanched. Very tender, blanches readily. Leaves are naturally of light golden tint and do not require as much blanching as the green varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.

(167) Broad Leaved Batavian Leaves are large and broad, having the edges slightly cut. Popular variety with the market gardeners. Blanches quickly, tender and fine flavor. Excellent for greens and flavoring soups and stews as well as for salads. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

Kale or Borecole

Kale or Borecole belongs to the Cabbage family, but produces no head. It is hardy and the leaves are used for greens. Under most Southern conditions will flourish right through winter months. The plant will produce continuously if only a few leaves are picked at a time. Kale makes a most valuable crop in our Southern gardens.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow one acre. Sow the seed early in the Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch deep and firm the soil over the seed. Give frequent cultivation. Thin the plants to stand 10 inches apart in the rows.

(170) Dwarf Curled Scotch A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. 75c; 1 Lb. \$2.50.

(171) Siberian A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge. Leaves are large, plain in center, but are cut and frilled at the edges. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 75c; 1 Lb. \$2.50.

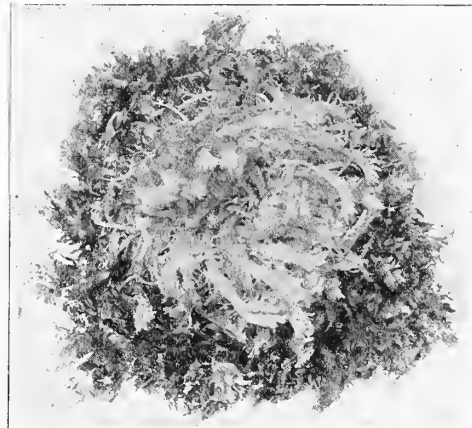
Kohl-Rabi

Kohl-Rabi belongs to the same class as Cabbage and Cauliflower, but does not resemble either. The edible portion is the swollen stem, which resembles a turnip, but which is formed above the ground. It has a mild, delicious flavor, somewhat like cabbage.

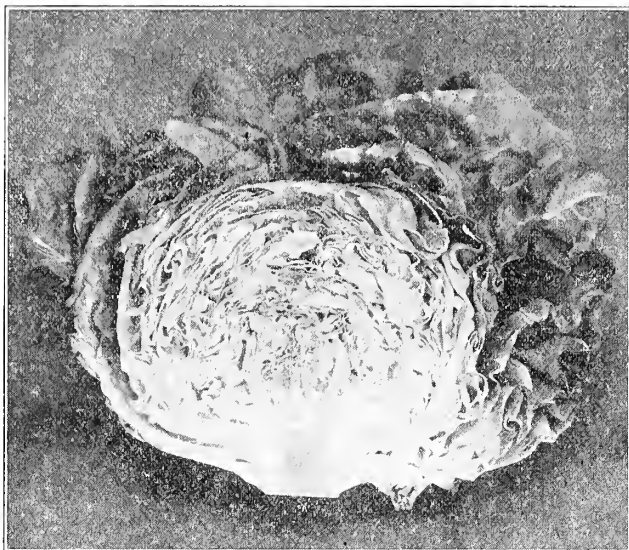
CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 200 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow one acre. Kohl-Rabi should be grown both in the spring and in the autumn. Sow the seed in drills and thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. The rows should be 18 inches apart for hand cultivation and 30 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation. Cover the seed ¼ inch deep.

(175) Early White Vienna The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are a pale whitish green; of delicate cabbage-like flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 85c; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

(176) Early Purple Vienna Is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark purplish red. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. 75c; 1 Lb. \$2.50.



White Curled Endive



Big Boston Lettuce

Curled or Loose Leaved Varieties

(186) **Grand Rapids** There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than the Grand Rapids; and it is just as good for out-door culture as any other variety; in fact, there are none better. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Grows very rapidly and keeps in good condition for a long time after being cut. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(187) **Early Curled Simpson** An old favorite of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth. Crisp, tender, golden leaves with finely curled edges. On our trial grounds this variety proved to be well adapted to all soils. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(188) **Black Seeded Simpson** This variety does well in the summer months, withstanding the hot dry weather. One of the best either for forcing under glass or for out-door culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of a light green color; tender, crisp and of fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(189) **Early Prize-Head** This standard and popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portion of which is shaded with brown. An excellent variety for the home garden. One of the best loose-heading varieties for the South and Southwest. In our trials the past season this variety stood longer before going to seed than any other loose-heading variety in our tests. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

Selected Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

(195) Improved Hanson (198) Deacon
(196) Iceberg (199) Cos or Romaine Lettuce
(197) Earliest Wayahead

Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

Mustard

Mustard is largely used for greens throughout the entire South. A quick growing plant requiring very little care and should be planted in every garden.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 2 pounds per acre. Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 inches apart. Give thorough cultivation. Leaves are large enough to use as salad in from four to six weeks from sowing. In this section Mustard seed may be sown every month in the year except January and February.

(200) **Southern Giant Curled** The standard variety, more largely grown throughout the South than any other variety. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measure 12 to 14 inches in length. Very tender, juicy and of extra fine flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(201) **Chinese** This is a European variety which has become very popular in this country. Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. In quality and flavor it is superior to the above and will stand longer before going to seed. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(202) **Ostrich Plume** The plants are of vigorous growth and has large plume-like leaves of finest quality. Withstands the heat remarkably well. A very rapid growing variety for the home garden and is far superior to the best Spinach in flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

Lettuce

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; one-half pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. Seed may be sown early in a warm sheltered bed. Protection from severe cold weather may be given with a covering of straw, or may be transplanted into cold frames or hot beds. The loose-heading varieties may be sown in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, covering the seed firmly with about one-half inch of soil. For the hard-heading varieties, it is better to sow the seed in a seed bed. When the plants are two inches high transplant to rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, setting the plants 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. All varieties respond to thorough cultivation, a liberal application of fertilizer and plenty of moisture.

Solid, Crisp Heading Varieties

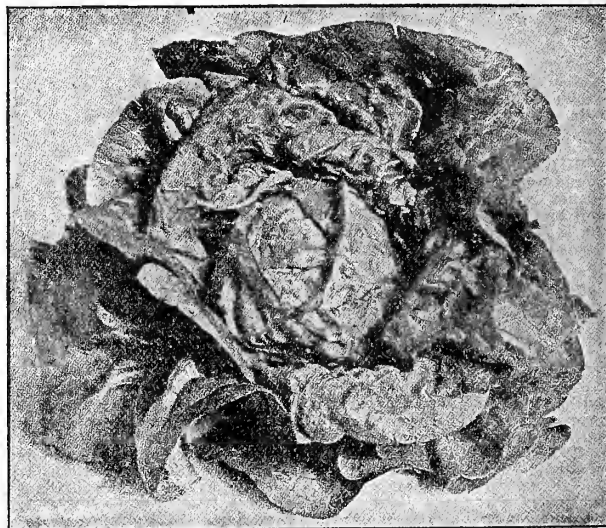
(190) **May King** A splendid crisp-heading variety for the South and Southwest. A great favorite with the home gardeners in the East and Middle West, and is becoming just as popular with the Southern gardeners as they become acquainted with its good qualities. Grows very quickly. Habit of growth, very compact and close. From early spring sowing in the open ground heads grow quickly to a diameter of 6 to 7 inches, with the broad, light-green outer leaves folding closely about the round, solid head. The inner leaves, practically the entire head, blanch to a rich golden yellow and have a fine rich buttery flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(191) **Improved Salamander** A splendid heat resister. Fine for summer use. Medium size, light green, and forms a hard, buttery head of fine quality which blanches to a creamy white color. Grows compact and globular in form; leaves broad and much blistered. A very satisfactory head Lettuce for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

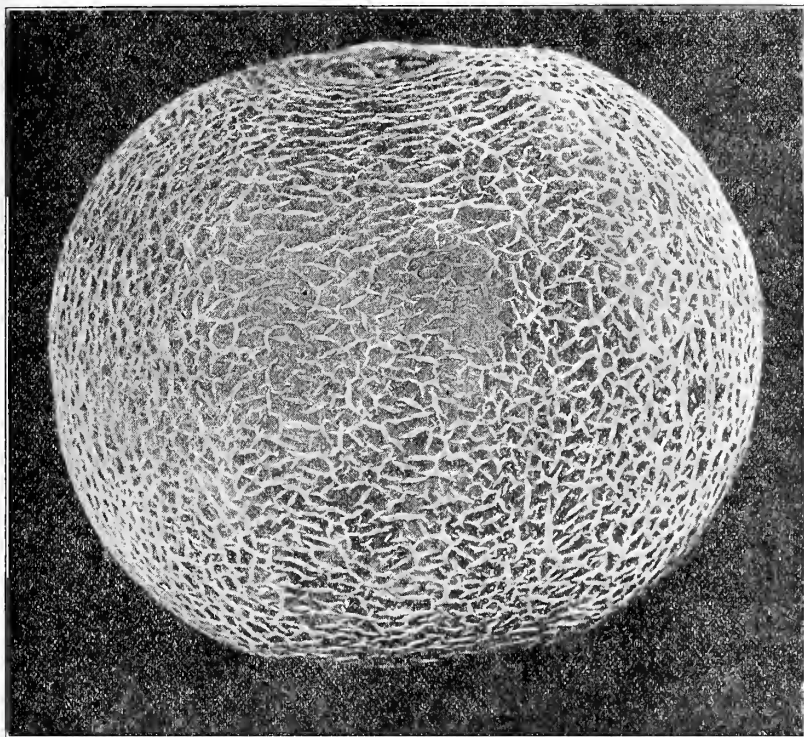
(192) **Selected Big Boston** The most popular head Lettuce in cultivation. The best variety for the large market grower or the home gardener. The heads are large and blanch to a creamy white when the outer leaves are removed; very fine grained and packed as close as cabbage. Plants are sure headers, and stand a long time before seeding. When the plants are thinned to 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows the heads grow to a large size, measuring from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. On our trial grounds Big Boston proved to be the head lettuce for the South and Southwest, as it was the best solid head lettuce out of 25 varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(193) **New York or Wonderful** A splendid variety of large size, extra fine quality that is slow in running to seed. Good for either private planter or market gardener. On our trial grounds New York or Wonderful proved to be an excellent head lettuce, well adapted to the hot dry climate of the South and Southwest. Leaves are dark green, well blanching and firm. Quality excellent. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(194) **California Cream Butter** One of the best summer varieties of head lettuce, producing very solid heads, which are compact, firm and well blanching; of beautiful appearance. Crisp, rich, decidedly buttery flavor. Grown extensively in all parts of the South. Withstands the heat and drouth remarkably well and is slow in running to seed. Our seed of this splendid variety is the purest and hardest-heading stock that can be obtained. Quality excellent. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce



Texas Cannonball Muskmelon

(210) Texas Cannonball A splendid melon of Texas origin. Planted in our tests, Texas Cannonball proved itself to be the Muskmelon for the South and Southwest. Equally early, productive, fine flavored, handsome in form and color, heat and drouth resisting on black land, sand and sandy loam. Texas Cannonball is perfectly round, a little larger than the Rockyford, heavily netted, with no ribs. Flesh is very thick, green when ripe, sweet flavored and most delicious clear to the rind. Is a very prolific bearer, in fact, produced more perfect melons than any other variety on our black land tests. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(211) Salmon Flesh Eden Gem The earliest variety in our black land tests. Medium sized, thickly netted, pink or salmon colored flesh which is very thick, sweet, juicy and of extra fine flavor. Skin when ripe is a light yellow. Melons will average about the size of the Rockyford. Vines are hardy and very prolific, bearing a large number of perfect shaped melons. October 5th vines of this variety were still green, covered with bloom and setting a number of small melons. The heat, drouth and insect resisting qualities of this melon are wonderful. We recommend it to our customers who want an early, fine flavored, prolific muskmelon for black land. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.40.

(212) Golden Hearts A small or medium sized, round, heavily netted salmon flesh melon of finest quality. We recommend this variety to the home gardener as the vines are small and can be planted close together. It is a wonderful yielder. Planted April 29, first melons were picked July 1st; 28 perfect melons were picked from the test of seven hills. The rich golden flesh of this melon is delicious and has to be eaten to be appreciated. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(213) Montreal Market The largest muskmelon in cultivation, nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends with very large, broad, heavy ribs; dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. Flesh is from 2 to 3 inches thick, light green, tender, very sweet and has a delicious flavor. A medium late variety. Seed planted April 28, first melon picked July 16, which weighed 11½ pounds. Vines are very hardy; on our black land test proved to be a great heat and drouth resister, and a great yielder; 6 to 8 fine, large, perfect melons picked from each hill in our test. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(214) Fordhook A very prolific variety showing up remarkably well in all our Muskmelon tests and proved to be a good yielding, hardy, solid and extra fine flavored variety. Medium early and roughly netted. Flesh very solid, thick, deep salmon color. Very prolific, setting from 4 to 6 melons. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(215) Extra Early Hackensack An old standard variety and a good one for this climate and soils. Melons of good size, heavily ribbed and netted; thick light green flesh, fine flavor. Very productive on black land, but a little later in maturing than it was on sand and sandy loam. A hardy, prolific variety for either home or market. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

Last season we planted on our trial grounds 70 standard varieties of Muskmelons that were highly recommended for the South and Southwest. Careful notes were made on each variety from the time the seed was planted, up until the frost killed the vines.

In the following we offer you only varieties that we found to be the earliest, best flavored, most productive, insect-and-drouth-proof varieties for the South and Southwest. Read description of each variety carefully. In the list you will find varieties that are adapted to your garden soil, whether it be sand, black land or sandy loam.

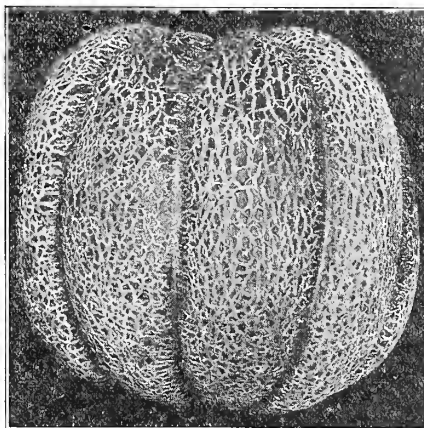
CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 75 hills; 3 pounds per acre. The largest and best flavored Muskmelons are grown on a fertile, well cultivated, well drained soil. If the soil is not fertile, it should be made so. A large shovelful of compost or a large handful of commercial fertilizer should be dropped where the seed is to be planted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant 10 to 12 seed in hills, 6 to 8 feet apart each way, covering the seed one inch deep, and firmly pressing the soil on the seed. After the plants become thoroughly established thin out to four of the best ones. Do not plant until the weather is warm. Give thorough and frequent cultivation. Use air-slack lime or powdered tobacco dust for striped beetles and other insects.

(216) Rockyford Selected One of the most popular muskmelons in cultivation. Medium early. In our tests produced ripe melons in six weeks from date of planting. Melons medium size, averaging 2 pounds each. Skin thick, very heavily netted. Flesh green, thick, juicy and of excellent flavor. A wonderful heat and drouth resister. Vines staying green until the middle of October; covered with blooms and setting a number of small melons. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(217) Surprise Round in shape; skin thin, cream-colored and heavily netted; flesh deep salmon-color, thick, and of very fine flavor. Prolific, hardy; one of the best for home or market garden. One of the most popular varieties in the East. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(218) Rockyford Pink Meat or Pollock's No. 25

This is a pink meated Rockyford. Very hardy, prolific variety, medium early. Very solid and firm. Skin green, turning to a peculiar gray color when the melon is ripe. Very small seed cavity; thick salmon-colored flesh so sweet that it may be eaten close to the rind. Stands hot, dry weather remarkably well. Four to five fine melons to the vine; showed up well in all of our tests. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.



Montreal Market Muskmelon

(219) Honey Dew

Practically a new melon which has become very popular throughout the entire country, very prolific melon, and every melon is a good one. Flesh is light green and as sweet as honey. The rind is silvery-gray in color, as smooth as an egg and as hard as a winter squash rind. Fruits are of a large size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds. Flesh is very thick; small seed cavity. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.



Halbert Honey Watermelon

(226) **Halbert Honey** The finest of all watermelons for the home garden and for local market. Skin dark-glossy green. Flesh is a beautiful crimson; the rich coloring and splendid quality extending to the thin rind. Melons are large, regular in outline. Vines are of strong vigorous growth; fruits set freely. If planted in good location melons will average from 18 to 20 inches long. Halbert Honey is a good melon for sand, black land or sandy loam; is also a heat and drouth resister. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(225) **Tom Watson Special** A selected strain of the largest, most perfect form, best colored melons in the field. You readily understand that seeds saved in this way are more expensive, but we know that you will be more than repaid if you plant this selected stock. The melons measure 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The dark-green rind is tough but thin, and easily withstands shipment to far-distant markets. The deep-red flesh extends to within three-quarters of an inch of the green rind; heart is large with no sign of core. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(227) **Kleckley Sweet** The sweetest of all Watermelons; large and oblong, very thin rind. A beautiful melon, very crisp and tender. Kleckley Sweets heads the list as the most delicious melon in cultivation, and is absolutely the favorite among melon growers. Not the best shipper, as fruit bursts on account of its tenderness. The very best seller when carefully handled. Finest grained and best flavored in the entire list. Should always have a place in the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(228) **Selected True Georgia Rattlesnake** A standard variety, largely grown throughout the entire South and Southwest. One of the best second early varieties; a good shipper. Flesh deep scarlet, very sweet. Shape oblong. Skin light-green with dark green spots. Attains a large size, is hardy and a good yielder. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 85c.

(229) **Success** Although this is practically a new Watermelon, it is becoming very popular with the critical growers. A good market sort, and for shipping is one of the best. Is very prolific, early and of uniformly large size. The rind dark-green mottled and thick. As a table melon it is excellent. It is a large yielder. One grower reports picking 1,108 melons weighing over 30 pounds each from one acre. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(230) **Tuxedo** Another new Watermelon and a good one. A very large fruited variety that has proven popular with private gardeners and shippers. The melons grow

Watermelons

Standard, Selected Varieties That Have Proved to be the Best in Our Test

All varieties of Watermelon seed we offer you are grown by expert Watermelon seed growers; are true to name and will show strong germination. Plant Watermelons in your garden, corn field or cotton patch. Our Watermelon seed collection will give you the best varieties and enough splendid melons for your family and your friends.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre. A rich well prepared soil is needed to produce the largest and sweetest melons. If the soil is not rich, a shovelful of compost, well rotted manure or a large handful of good commercial fertilizer should be worked into the soil for each hill. Do not plant until the soil and weather is warm. Hills should be 6 x 6 or 8 x 8 feet apart. Drop 10 to 12 seeds in a hill and cover 1 inch deep. After danger of Striped Beetle and other insects is past, thin each hill to four strong plants.

uniformly large and long, being distinctly barrel shape, retaining their thickness throughout the entire length, with bluntly rounded end. They grow quite uniformly large, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds each. Vines are of strong, vigorous growth. Enormously productive. Skin of melon is light-green, divided into broad bands of mottled stripes of dark green. Skin, while thin, is very tough making an excellent shipper. Flesh is deep blood-red color, very sweet, entirely free from any stringiness. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 75c.

(231) **Alabama Sweet** A splendid large melon of oblong shape. Flesh dark red, fine grained, sweet; entirely free from stringiness. Color of skin is dark green faintly striped. Very popular melon in some sections of the South. This melon did remarkably well on our trial grounds. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(232) **Triumph** This is the largest watermelon in cultivation, frequently weighing 90 pounds and averaging more than any other sorts. Its color, which is dark green, and its mammoth size makes it a very attractive melon when one wants extra large watermelons. A prolific bearer, hardy. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(237) **Tom Watson** The most popular melon in cultivation, grown in every watermelon growing section of the South. Possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both in size, color, productiveness, flavor and shipping qualities. A great heat and drouth resister, growing to a large size. Medium early. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 75c.

(238) **Golden Sweet or Golden Honey** A golden fleshed watermelon of finest quality. Medium early, of uniformly large size, oblong in shape. The rind is light-green with mottled stripes. This melon has no hard core or stringy sections. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

Other Standard Varieties of Watermelons

The following four varieties—Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 85c.

(233) **Bradford** A popular variety in the South, a good yielder and shipper.

(234) **Angel Kiss** A new one and a good one. Try it.

(235) **Excell** A large hardy variety; very productive.

(236) **Kolb's Gem** An excellent shipper. Largely grown throughout the South.

Southwestern Watermelon Collection No. 4

Five packages of one ounce each, that will grow some fine, large, sweet watermelons. How good they will taste this summer!

Tom Watson Special	1 oz.	} Postpaid for only 50c.
Halbert Honey	1 oz.	
Kleckley Sweets	1 oz.	
Success	1 oz.	
Tuxedo	1 oz.	

Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, 1 pkt. Extra

Dixie Watermelon Collection No. 5

Enough to plant one acre. Four varieties that are widely grown and produce fine melons all over the Southwest.

Tom Watson Special	¼ lb.	} Postpaid for only \$1.00.
Halbert Honey	¼ lb.	
Angel Kiss	¼ lb.	
Kolb's Gem	¼ lb.	

Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, ½ oz. Extra

Onions

CULTURE—One ounce of seed is sufficient for 150 feet of drill; 6 pounds per acre, in drills 14 inches apart. Onions require a strong, rich, well cultivated soil which has been well manured for previous crops. The seed should be sown thickly in drills 14 inches apart, early in the spring. Cover the seed with one-half inch of fine soil and press down firmly. Onions require frequent but shallow cultivation and it may be necessary to resort to hand weeding. For early onions the seed may be planted in hot beds or cold frames and the young plants transplanted to the open ground when conditions are favorable. Plants 4 to 5 inches high are of good size for transplanting. White or Yellow Bermuda, Crystal White Wax and Prizetaker are the best varieties to transplant.

(240) Texas Yellow Globe An onion that has been successfully grown from seed year after year for more than 28 years in North Texas is a proven success for the Southwest. Such is the record for our Texas Yellow Globe Onion. Mrs. J. M. England has been growing these Texas Yellow Globe Onions, producing her own seed and sets every year. To do this successfully in the Southwest you must have not only an Onion that withstands our hot, dry summers, but one that is easy to keep through the summers, falls and winters. That is what the Texas Valley Globe Onion is. It is a success, and we are proud of the opportunity to introduce this stock to our trade and to say, after growing it ourselves, that we have found it to be one of the very best all-around home garden Onions for the Southwest. Owing to the fact that it is an exceptionally good keeper and grows firm, solid bulbs and possesses such a delightfully mild, sweet flavor, it will certainly become a popular market garden and shipping Onion.

Introductory Sales To introduce this valuable Onion and make sure that the present small supply of seed will be so distributed that many families and many sections will get a start of this valuable Onion, not more than two packets will be sold on any one order. We hope to have a larger supply of seed and sets next year, sufficient to supply the demand from those who grow Onions for general market. Postpaid, 1 Pkt. 20c; 2 Pkts. 35c.

(241) American-Grown Prizetaker This is a most profitable variety to grow for early market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers, under ordinary cultivation, while under especially favorable conditions, bulbs have frequently been raised weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds each. The skin is thin, of a bright straw-yellow. Flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor. Because of their handsome appearance and fine quality, Prizetakers sell readily and at a higher price than others. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

(242) Southport Yellow Globe, Selected A very hardy and exceedingly productive main crop variety. The bulbs are true globe shape. Color a rich brownish-yellow. Flesh white, crisp, tender and fine grained. Its large size, fine quality and excellent keeping qualities make it a favorite wherever planted. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

(243) Yellow Globe Danvers, Selected One of the most extensively used main crop yellow onions for the home garden and market. The bulbs are of medium to large size, uniformly globe shaped, with small neck, and ripen very evenly. The skin is a rich coppery yellow. Flesh is creamy white, crisp and of mild and excellent flavor. An excellent variety for the home gardens. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

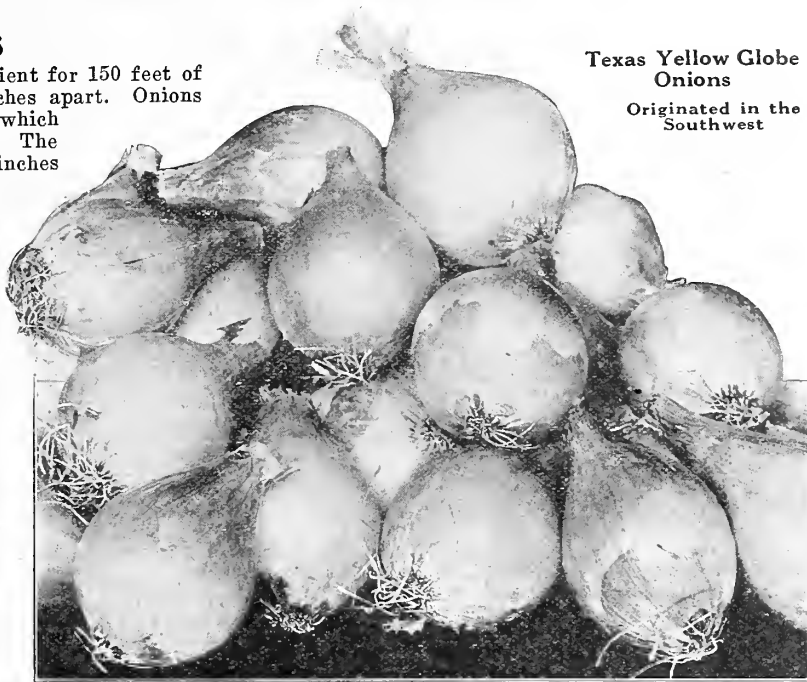
(244) Yellow Bermuda This is the standard variety in Texas, and is grown in enormous quantities for shipment North. It is an extra early, heavy cropping, mild onion. Suitable for planting throughout the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

(245) Australian Brown An extra early, larger yielding, sure cropper, heat and drouth resister. All these good qualities combined have made the Australian Brown Onion a favorite with the home gardener and large onion grower throughout the entire South. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size and form, but are thicker through, thus yielding a larger crop in both bulk and weight, and mature earlier. The skin is generally of a bright reddish brown, while the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid and of sweet, mild flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

(246) Crystal White Wax The finest White Onion in cultivation; very early, pure white. Mild, sweet flavor; can be eaten like an apple. Its extreme earliness in maturing makes it a favorite wherever planted. It is the best of the Bermuda sorts. We recommend this variety to the private planter as well as to the market gardener. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.10; 1 Lb. \$4.00.

Texas Yellow Globe Onions

Originated in the Southwest



(247) Southport White Globe, Selected A true Southport strain. Of all our American varieties of market onions, this usually commands the highest price. Of true globe form. The onions are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. Flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white and very mild in flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.15; 1 Lb. \$4.00.

(248) White Portugal or Silverskin The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. Flesh is mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white. It usually matures about ten days earlier than Southport White Globe. It is very popular for family use and one of the best for pickling; also for slicing or boiling. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 85c; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

(249) White Queen A rapid grower, very early, pure white skin, flat, medium sized, and mild flavored sort; largely grown for pickling and bunching. A favorite with the home gardener as White Queen will produce the earliest onions from seed. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; 1 Lb. \$6.00.

(250) Red Weathersfield This is a standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purplish-red to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. Flesh is mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white. It usually matures about ten days earlier than Southport White Globe. It is very popular for family use and one of the best for pickling; also for slicing or boiling. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb. 85c; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

(251) Southport Red Globe, Selected An improved selected strain the old standard Southport Large Red Globe which is ten days earlier in maturing than that standard variety. Perfect globe shape with a very smooth, glossy surface, deep purplish-red. Flesh is white tinged with purple. Fine grained and tender. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 85c; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

Onion Sets

CULTURE—One pound, which is equal to one quart of the average sets, will plant 50 feet of drill. For an acre 8 to 10 bushels, of 32 lbs., in drills 14 to 18 inches apart. Plant sets 3 inches apart and cover one inch deep. Onion Sets require a rich soil and frequent and thorough cultivation. The price of Onion Sets vary. We quote, subject to change, on the varieties listed below, postpaid to you.

1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 60c; 4 Lbs. (1 gallon) \$1.00.

(256) White or Yellow Bermuda

(257) Yellow Danvers

(258) White Silverskin

(259) Campbell's White Multiplying Perfectly hardy everywhere; frost has no effect upon them; they are great drouth resisters. Can be set in the fall, winter or early spring. They do not form a large onion; are used for green onions only. They are mild, tender and sweet. Postpaid, ½ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. \$1.00.

Garden Peas

In the following list we offer you a few of the most promising of the 200 varieties we have had under test and observation in our trial grounds on both black, waxy and also on sandy soils:

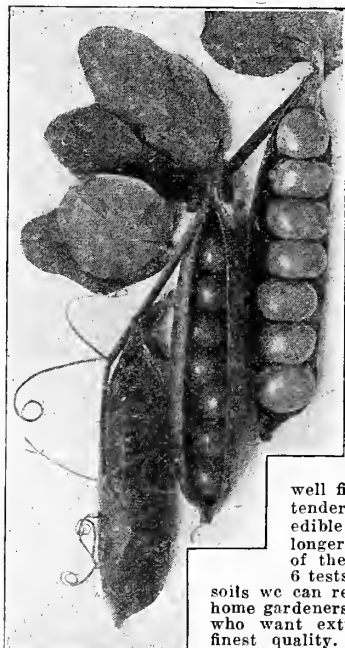
CULTURE—One pound will plant 75 feet of drill; one and one-half bushels will plant an acre. Garden Peas are not injured by light frost. The small, quick-growing, smooth-seeded varieties should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. These varieties should be followed by the larger podded, wrinkle-seeded varieties. We recommend the dwarf varieties for the home garden and recommend planting rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart between the double rows, covering the seed 2 to 3 inches deep. This is also a good way to plant the taller varieties which need support, as the supports can be placed in the narrow space between the rows. Wire netting, twine or brush may be used for supports. Give thorough and frequent cultivation.

(280) **Extra Early Alaska** A fine early called "Earliest of All." Very early, prolific and hardy. Height of vine 16 to 18 inches, well loaded with pods 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long that are filled with 5 or 6 light green peas of fine flavor. In our tests on both black land and sand, Extra Early Alaska proved to be the earliest, hardest and best yielding variety of the smooth, small-seeded varieties. Can be planted very early, as the seed is smooth and not apt to rot. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 65c.

(282) **American Wonder** An extra early dwarf wrinkled-seeded variety. Vines rather dwarf, stocky, branching; well covered with dark green foliage; 5 to 6 dark green handsome pods 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, nearly round; well filled with 4 to 6 dark green, sweet, tender, fine flavored peas. American Wonder was planted late in our black land test April 11; first picking made May 27. We can recommend American Wonder to our customers who want a good productive second-early dwarf variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(286) **Sutton's Pioneer** A giant-podded, fine flavored dwarf pea of excellent quality. Seed wrinkled. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, stocky, foliage thick. Well covered with handsome pods measuring from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; well filled with large, dark green, sweet peas. Sutton's Pioneer matured in 40 days on sandy loam and 45 on black land. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. 75c; 2 Lbs. \$1.25.

(287) **Gradus or Prosperity** An early, large podded, wrinkled pea about one week later than the small smooth-seeded varieties. Vines 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length; well filled with large sweet, light green peas that retain their attractive appearance after being cooked. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.



Little Marvel

(288) **Pilot** A large podded, early, round-seeded variety that will please the truck grower and private planter. Vines are only 16 to 18 inches high. Very productive, producing a large number of pods similar to Gradus that are well filled with large, sweet, tender peas of the finest quality. Can be planted much earlier than the Gradus. In our trials standing the hot dry weather remarkably well. Postpaid, Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c. Supply limited.

(281) **Little Marvel** Matured in 40 days on our trial grounds the past season. Vines 16 inches, stocky, well covered with dark green heavy leaves. Pods are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, well filled with 6 to 7 large sweet, tender peas, which remain in good edible condition a week to ten days longer than most other varieties of the dwarf class. After making 6 tests of Little Marvel on different soils we can recommend this variety to the home gardeners of the South and Southwest, who want extra early sweet peas of the finest quality. Very productive on black land. Postpaid, Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 50c. Supply limited.

(283) **Nott's Excelsior** A fine highly bred variety of close, compact dwarf growth, with quite large pods; fully one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost equally as early. The pods average three inches in length, and are well filled to the square ends with peas of large size and unusually sweet flavor. So closely are the peas packed in the pods that they are flattened against each other at the sides. Vines 12 to 14 inches, stocky, branching, well covered with dark green foliage. Nott's Excelsior matured a splendid crop of peas on black land in 54 days from date of planting. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 65c.

(285) **Premium Gem** Vines 12 to 14 inches; stocky; leaves and pods dark green, 4 to 5, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch round pods to the vine. Pods well filled with 5 to 7 very sweet, tender, medium-sized peas. We recommend this variety to the home gardener who wants a very sweet second early small podded pea that does not necessarily have to be staked or brushed. One noticeable feature of this variety in our tests was that it stood the hot sun and dry weather much better than any of the extra early smooth-seeded varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 50c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(284) **Laxatonian** A close rival to Little Marvel. Habits of growth similar, 5 to 6 days later. Pods are larger, but not as many peas in the pods. The largest podded dwarf variety in our tests and next to Little Marvel the best variety for black land. Matured a little earlier on sand and sandy loam. The handsome pods are generally borne singly, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, dark green, broad and flat. Peas are not only large in size but most delicious. Vines 12 to 14 inches high; a good variety to plant when one does not care to set brush for them to run on. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. 75c; 2 Lbs. \$1.25.

(289) **Sutton's Excelsior** A fine wrinkled pea, quite the hard-seeded varieties. The plants are dwarf (about 15 inches high), of vigorous growth and very productive. The quality is all that could be desired. Sutton's Excelsior produces larger and broader pods than most early varieties and it matures within a few days of Nott's Excelsior. It is a desirable variety for home and market use. Postpaid, Pkt. 20c; 1 Lb. 60c. Supply limited.

(290) **Bliss Everbearing** After making 6 tests of this splendid variety on sand, black land and sandy loam we can recommend this to our customers who want a hardy, large growing late variety of the finest quality. To get the best results from Bliss Everbearing it should be staked. Vines of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height. Very productive, 8 to 10 perfect pods to the vine. Pods light green, 3 inches long, and are well filled with large, sweet, tender peas, that cook very quickly and are of the finest flavor. A splendid variety for the home garden, as it will continue in bearing longer than any other late variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 45c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

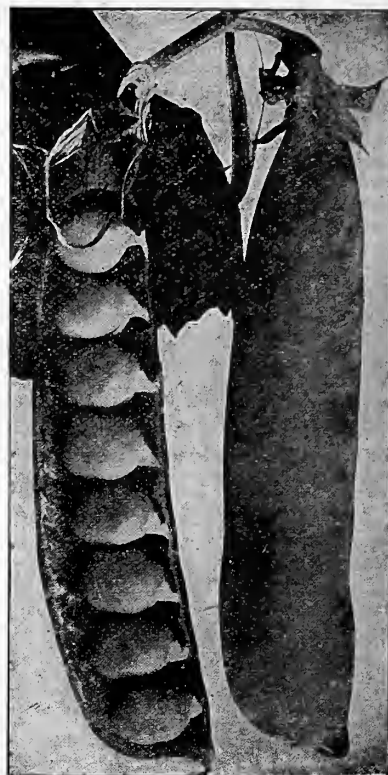
(291) **Telephone** A tall-growing late sort, three and a half to four feet in height, having pods of very large size, containing six or seven large peas of delicious flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 45c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(292) **Pride of the Market** Smooth-seeded late variety that can be planted early. Popular with the truck growers in some sections of the South on account of its dark green pods that do not discolor in shipping. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 60c.

(293) **Black Eyed Marrowfat** A well-known tall, late variety; productive, hardy. Vines 4 to 5 feet high and should be staked. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 60c.

(294) **Dwarf Gray Sugar** This is an edible podded or sugar pea. Pods are gathered, broken and cooked like string beans, when the peas start to develop in the pod, or have reached about half their full size. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. 40c; 2 Lbs. 75c.

(295) **Black Eyed Peas** Largely grown throughout the South and Southwest. Postpaid, large Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 60c.



Laxatonian

Peppers

Peppers are largely grown in the truck growing sections of the Southwest. They are a very profitable crop and easily grown. No home garden is complete without a dozen pepper plants, which will supply the ordinary size family.

CULTURE—One ounce will generally produce 1,000 plants. ½ pound will produce enough plants to set one acre. Like the Egg Plant, Peppers are susceptible to cold. The seed should be planted in a hot-bed or in a box in the house about two months before time to set in the open; as the young plants are very tender. Do not transplant them until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is past in your section. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. A liberal application of hen manure or commercial fertilizer hoed into the soil around the plants about two weeks after they are set out will greatly increase the yield. Cultivation should be thorough.

(300) Chinese Giant The largest, mild or Sweet Pepper in cultivation. The best and hardiest variety for the home garden. The plants are vigorous in growth; stocky habit which holds the large peppers well up from the ground, and enables them to produce a large crop. The peppers are immense; often growing 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length; divided into 4 or more ridges. Flesh very thick, tender and of very delicious mild flavor. Can be eaten like an apple. Postpaid, Pkt. 15c; ¼ Oz. 25c; ½ Oz. 40c; 1 Oz. 65c; ½ Oz. \$2.25; 1 Lb. \$7.50.

(301) Ruby King An improved American variety, large and attractive. The plants are about 2½ feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often 4 to 4½ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. Flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. The seed we offer of this stock is selected from the largest and earliest peppers, true to name and will please you. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$2.00; 1 Lb. \$7.00.

(302) Sweet Mountain An early, productive, sweet, mild pepper of finest quality. A good yielder, producing peppers 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick. Plants grow 2 feet high. Flesh thick and mild. Peppers are a beautiful bright red when fully matured. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$2.00; 1 Lb. \$7.00.

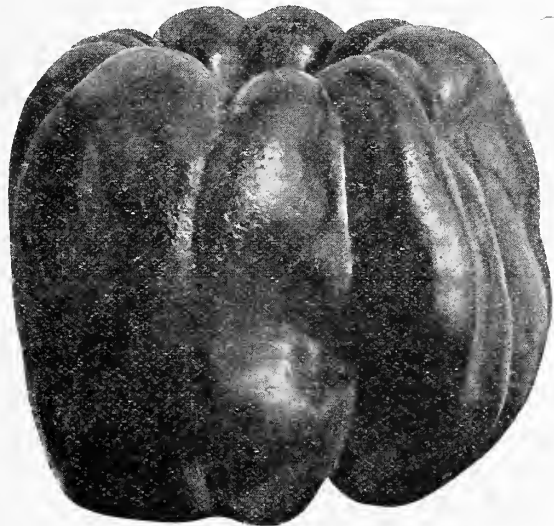
(303) Large Bell or Bull Nose An early variety of mild seasons or sections. Skin is thick and fleshy; of medium size. Plants 2 feet tall and are very productive. Largely grown in the pepper growing sections for shipping. One of the best varieties for pickling. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$2.00; 1 Lb. \$6.50.

(304) Neapolitan This is the earliest of the large mild red Peppers, grows about 2 feet high and is completely laden with fine Peppers about 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Worthy of a place in every garden. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; 1 Lb. \$5.50.

(305) Pimento This variety originated in California, and is more largely grown there than any other variety. It is being used exclusively by the large canneries. This is because of its lack of pungency and its firm thick fleshiness, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. It should be grown largely in the family garden because it is delicious with salads or stuffed. When ripe it is as nice and as healthful as an apple. Our seed is grown from selected peppers and will please all who plant it. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. \$1.35; 1 Lb. \$5.00.

(306) Long Red Cayenne A very prolific pepper, bearing fruits from 4 to 5 inches long, which are generally borne in clusters. They are a beautiful bright red when ripe. Flesh very hot and pungent. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. \$1.35; 1 Lb. \$5.00.

(307) Red Chili An old well known standard variety; very hot and pungent. Largely used for drying. If you want a red hot pepper for flavoring, Red Chili is the one. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. \$1.35; 1 Lb. \$5.00.



Chinese Giant Pepper

Okra

Okra is a Southern crop. It requires a long, warm growing season. It is a favorite dish, being cooked alone, with tomatoes or in soups. It is easily canned and keeps well, but is now usually kept for winter use by slicing and drying.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 pounds will sow one acre. Prepare the land thoroughly after all danger of frost is over and the soil has become warm. Apply a good dressing of fertilizer and work it into the soil. Plant the seed 2 inches deep in rows three feet apart. If the tall varieties of okra are used, the rows should be from 4 to 5 feet apart. Thin the plants in rows to 2 feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the plants are nearly grown.

(265) Lady Finger Plants producing long, slender pods of pale green color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 60c.

(266) White Velvet On account of its attractive white color, good flavor and tender pods when quite young, it has long been a favorite variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 50c.

(267) Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod Of the green okra this is the best variety. The fine, perfect shaped pods average 5 inches in length when full grown, and have no trace of woody fibre which is so often found in the smaller varieties. A strong grower, hardy and productive. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 60c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Another wholesome and nutritious vegetable that is being grown more in the South and Southwest as its advantages become better known. It is easy to grow and makes a very delicious dish when properly cooked. The taste of the roots when cooked resembles that of the oyster and gives to the plant its name of Vegetable Oyster.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of drill; 10 pounds per acre. Sow Salsify at the same time and in the same manner as Parsnips and Carrots. Salsify may be dug and stored or pitted in the ground the same as Parsnips or left to stand in the garden until needed.

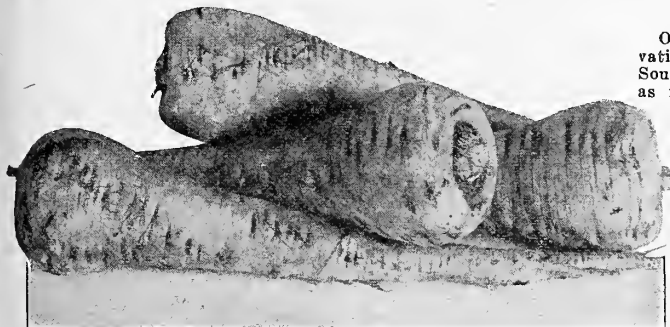
(277) Mammoth Sandwich Island The standard and most popular variety. The long, white, smooth, tender roots when properly cooked are delicious. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

Parsnips

One of the sweetest and most wholesome vegetables in cultivation and should be more extensively grown in the South and Southwest. Easy to grow; can be left in the ground all winter as frost improves the quality of the roots.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds per acre. Parsnips require a long season for growth and should be planted as early as possible, in rows 14 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed 1 inch deep; roll or pack the soil firmly over the seed. When plants are well started thin out to stand 4 inches apart in the row. Parsnips have long roots and will stand drouth and hot weather. They require very rich, well pulverized soil and deep and frequent cultivation; may be left in the ground all winter and dug up as wanted.

(275) Improved Guernsey An improved strain; a large yielder of excellent quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.

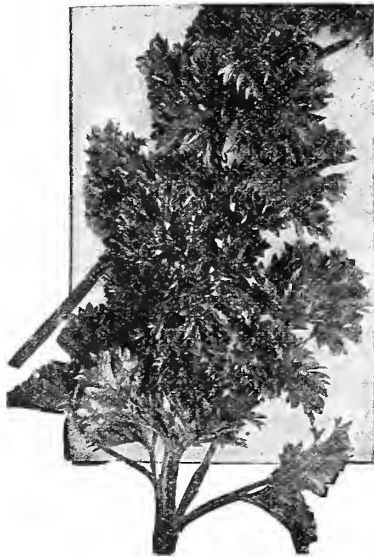


Improved Guernsey Parsnip

Parsley

Parsley is used mainly for garnishing meats and flavoring soups and other foods. It is very appetizing and a small patch should be grown in every garden. About a square yard will be sufficient for an ordinary size family and one packet of seed will plant it.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre, in drills 18 inches apart. Sow in a rich, well prepared seed bed 14 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Press or roll the soil firmly over the seed. Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, often taking three weeks to a month. Sow radishes in the row with parsley seed. The radishes will come up in a few days and show you where the rows are so that you can cultivate. The radishes may be pulled out as soon as they are large enough to eat and do not interfere with the growth of the parsley. Parsley requires frequent cultivation and plenty of moisture.



Double Curled Parsley

(270) Champion Moss Curled

Leaves are of dark green color and very curly. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(271) Fine Double Curled

A fancy double curled variety and very popular. Fine flavor and of light green color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

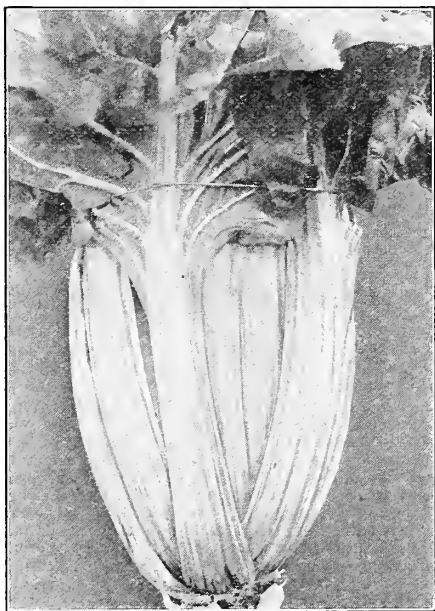
(272) Plain Leaves flat and deeply cut; often preferred to others on account of the very dark color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(273) Turnip Rooted or Hamburg

The root, which resembles a parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

Swiss Chard

Also called Sea Kale and Foliage Beet. Swiss Chard is a very popular vegetable with the French people and it is grown in every garden in France. Grown for leaves and leaf stalks only. Does not produce a hulk like other beets. Its tender leaves are delicious when cooked like Spinach or served as Lettuce. They are fine flavored, crisp and tender. The leaf stalks are cooked and served like Asparagus. No other vegetable will produce such a large hulk of food on a small space. Leaves grow to an immense size, 18 to 20 inches in length.



Swiss Chard—Giant Lucullus

It is rapidly growing in favor among Americans. It is well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the South and Southwest. On our trial grounds last season, Swiss Chard proved to be hardy and a great heat and drouth resister, as it stayed green and in an edible condition through the entire hot summer, while Lettuce and Spinach planted in the same plot could not stand the excessive heat and drouth.

(75) Giant Lucullus

The best variety of Swiss Chard. Plants grow to a height of two feet. Stalks are very large and thick, of pure white color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

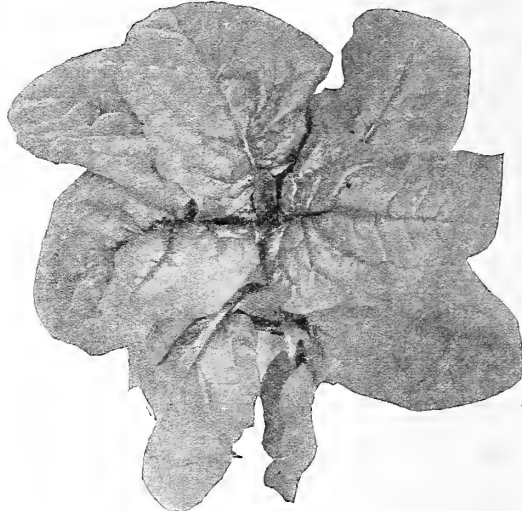
Spinach

Spinach is one of the best crops grown for greens and should be found in every home garden. It is quite hardy and can be grown in the open throughout the autumn and winter in nearly all sections of the South and Southwest. In the cooler sections of the South it may need a little protection during the coldest weather. Two or three inches of hay, straw or leaves will be a satisfactory protection.

Spinach is one of the coming market garden crops for the Southwest. Hundreds of acres are grown every year in the vicinity of Austin, Texas, for shipment to northern markets. Prices are good and there is a ready market for it.

Don't Buy Cheap Spinach Seed. The market is flooded with cheap seed of low germination. The best seed comes from Holland growers and the difficulty in shipping has made it possible to market poorer seed grown in less favored localities. Ferguson Seed Farms carefully test the germination of all seed they send out and no seed will be shipped which does not show high germination. Write for prices in large quantities to be shipped by Freight or Express.

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 75 feet of drill; 10 pounds per acre. Spinach may be planted in the South and Southwest any month in the year except in the very hot weather and December and January. Spinach cannot be grown successfully on poor land. Use plenty of fertilizer and give the soil thorough cultivation before planting. Sow in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. Press or roll the soil firmly over the seed. The seed germinates freely in cool, moist weather and grows rapidly.



Giant Thick Leaf Spinach

(335) Early Giant Thick Leaf A variety that grows rapidly, forming a cluster of very large, slightly crumpled leaves of a deep green color and good quality. The leaves are usually broad arrow-shaped, but sometimes slightly rounded. A good heat and drouth resister and one that we can recommend to all who want a Spinach of fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(336) Long Standing This variety was the best Spinach out of 12 varieties planted in our tests. The leaves are thick, smooth and of dark green color. Grows erect and is easy to clean. Long Standing stood in our tests two weeks longer than any other variety before becoming tough and running to seed. A good variety for the home gardener and market gardener. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(337) Bloomsdale Savoy An early variety and one of the best to plant for early spring use. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow pointed leaves which are curled like those of the Savoy Cabbage. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(338) Viroflay A new variety that has become very popular in some of the large Spinach growing sections of the South and Southwest. Plants are very hardy with heavy foliage, dark green leaves of the Savoy type are of the finest quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(339) New Zealand In the South ordinary kinds of Spinach are worthless during the warm season, and there are many gardeners who will be glad to welcome this introduction from New Zealand, since it endures heat wonder fully. This variety grows about 18 inches tall in hush form; grows vigorously all summer and produces an astonishing amount of foliage. New leaves promptly taking the place of those that are cut. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water over night. If you like Spinach be sure to include New Zealand in your order. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.



Varieties of Squash

(340) Early White Bush The strain we offer of this standard and popular variety of White Bush Scalloped Squash is a great improvement over the old variety, having less prominent ridges and being much deeper, so that a single squash actually contains twice as much weight for the same measurement as the old sort. This selected strain is very prolific and of the finest quality. In our black land tests, this variety proved to be very early, hardy and productive, producing as many as 10 fine squashes from a hill at the first picking. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(341) Mammoth White Bush An extra large variety of White Bush Scalloped Squash maturing one week to 10 days later than our selected strain of Early White Bush. Hardy, prolific and of fine quality; nearly every squash growing perfect in form and color. Our seed of this variety is selected and true to name. The market gardener or private gardener will not go wrong in planting this variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(342) Early Yellow Bush Similar to Mammoth White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Early Yellow Bush proved to be a good yielder on our trial grounds. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(343) Giant Summer Crookneck Improved strain of the old summer crookneck squash, being more productive; yielding nearly double the number of squash to the vine; larger and of extra fine quality. The color is deep yellow. Its large size and attractive appearance make it a favorite with market gardeners and private planters. It showed up remarkably well in all our tests, standing the heat and dry weather better than any other of the crookneck varieties. Our seed of this variety was grown from the true selected, warty strain. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

Pumpkins

The Southwestern farmers who are interested in an easy, money-maker are planting a lot of pumpkins each year on the rich spots in their corn fields. Part of the crop goes to make good old-fashioned pumpkin pies, and the rest makes a splendid milk producing cattle feed. They require no special care and do not interfere with the growth of the corn. We have tested the varieties that we list and find them equally productive on black land and sandy loam. Try out at least an acre this year.

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 20 hills; 4 pounds of seed per acre. Plant after the ground has become warm in hills 8 feet apart each way. Use a liberal application of fertilizer in each hill; see that it is thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill; cover with one inch of fine soil. When plants are well started, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Black Leaf 40, Air Slack Lime or Pulverized Tobacco Dust will keep off the Striped Beetle and other insects.

(310) Improved Green Striped Cushaw Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections of the South. A good variety to plant in your corn or in the home garden. An excellent variety for pies or baking and there is no better variety in cultivation for stock feeding. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.

(311) White Cushaw An old standard variety that is still largely grown throughout the South. Skin is very hard and nearly white. Flesh very solid. A good heat and drouth resister. This variety can be planted late in the season, as it is a quick growing variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(312) Mammoth Golden Cushaw This variety we can recommend to our customers to be a good one. On our trial grounds Mammoth Golden Cushaw proved to be medium early, a good heat and drouth resister and very prolific. Flesh of extra fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

Squash

CULTURE—One ounce of the Bush varieties will plant 30 hills, or of the large-seeded winter kinds, 20 hills. There are two types of squashes, the Bush varieties and the Running varieties. The Bush varieties should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way and the Running varieties 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Squashes are prolific, and supply for the average family will ordinarily be furnished by five or six hills of each sort. Squash seed should not be planted until after danger of frost is over and the soil is quite warm. The cultivation and care of Squashes should be the same as that given Cucumbers and Water-melons.

(344) Fordhook Bush This variety being of decidedly bush form of growth the plants can be grown closer together, which makes it a popular variety for the home garden. Fruits are oblong in form, 8 to 10 inches in length; slightly ridged. Smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw color. About one week later in cultivation and will please all who plant it. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(345) Early Orange Marrow The earliest of the fall or winter varieties. It is a creamy orange in color; fine form and handsome appearance make a popular market variety; equally as good for home use. On our trial grounds Orange Marrow seemed to do well on all soils where planted. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(346) Boston Marrow This is a very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape, and thin skin. It is much used for canning and making pies. The fruits when ripe are bright orange with a shading of light cream color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(347) Improved Hubbard A very popular winter variety; grown in many sections of the Southwest. Vines are large, prolific. The skin is of a bluish-green. Flesh a bright orange-yellow, equal to Sweet Potatoes when baked and one of the best pie Squashes in cultivation. We recommend Improved Hubbard for the cooler sections of the Southwest only. On our trial grounds it did not seem to stand the heat and dry weather as well as the smaller varieties of running squash. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.

(348) Mammoth Chili With extra care this orange-yellow, smooth-skinned squash will attain an enormous size, specimens having been produced which weighed over 200 pounds. It is of good quality, flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 75c; 1 Lb. \$2.50.

(313) Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin. This is the noted New England pie nearly round. A very prolific variety and superior for pies and table use. The skin is a deep orange yellow and an excellent keeper. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(314) Connecticut Field Also called Southern Field. A very prolific, hardy variety that grows to a large size; fine grained, sweet and tender flesh. Largely grown for stock feeding and equally as good for pies. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; 1 Lb. 75c.

(315) Large Cheese or Kentucky Field Another old time variety which is still very popular on account of its productiveness and extra fine quality. This is an excellent variety to plant in your corn. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(316) Mammoth Hundred Weight

Also called Jumbo or Potiron and King of the Mammoths. The largest pumpkin in cultivation. Specimens have been grown weighing over 200 pounds. They average twice the size of any other variety. The skin is of a pale reddish-orange color and the flesh bright yellow, very thick and the quality excellent. Plant a few seeds of Mammoth Hundred Weight in one corner of your garden; you will be interested in watching these pumpkins grow. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.



Mammoth Hundred Weight Pumpkin

Radish

Our strains of all varieties of Radish seeds are grown from selected stock seed. They are true to name and will please you. Radishes are a very profitable crop for the market gardener. They will stand considerable cool weather and can be planted early; will make a crop in 25 to 30 days, so that other crops may be planted on the ground after the Radishes are marketed. If you hit the market right you will get big returns, \$250 to \$300 worth of early Radishes are often sold from one acre.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 8 pounds per acre. Radish is quite hardy and may be grown in the open all winter in the lower South and in cold frames in the upper South. Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of hard frosts is over, or in cold frames whenever space is available. In order to be crisp, tender and sweet, Radishes should grow rapidly and should not be sown on wet or heavy soils. Plow or spade the ground deeply. Use plenty of commercial fertilizer, thoroughly harrowing or raking it into the soil. Sow thinly in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed one-half inch deep. Keep the soil well cultivated.

(320) Crimson Giant A large globe-shaped, bright crimson, extra early Radish. Flesh very crisp, tender and sweet. On our trial grounds Crimson Giant proved to be the earliest, hardiest, best quality, globe-shaped Radish in our tests. The most desirable variety for the home gardener and trucker as it will stand in the ground longer before growing pethy than any other globe-shaped variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

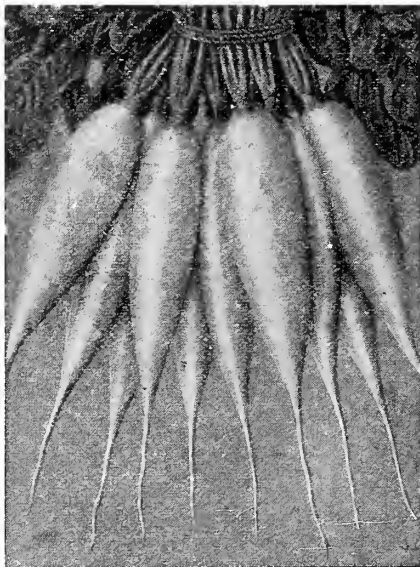
(321) Improved Early Scarlet Globe An extra early variety, maturing in 20 to 25 days from date of planting. Resembling Crimson Giant in form and color. Flesh is pure white, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(322) Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of finest quality. Our seed is the finest French strain saved from transplanted roots; is sure to please you as it is true to form and color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

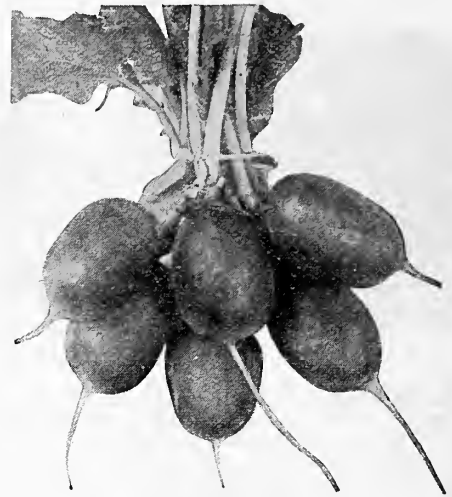
(323) French Breakfast A quick growing, sweet, tender, mild radish. Color, bright carmine with clear white on the lower portion. Half-long variety well adapted to the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(324) Chartier A hardy, medium early, clear, rose-colored long radish, with a snow-white tip. Its attractive color and shape make it a quick seller on all markets; equally as good for the home garden. On our trial grounds we found Chartier to be a good heat and drouth resisting variety; makes a quick growth. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

(325) Early Long Scarlet Short Top A standard, early long variety for market and home garden. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle and of finest quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing half out of the ground. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.



White Icicle Radish



Crimson Giant Radish

(326) Long White Icicle On our trial grounds Long White Icicle proved to be a heat and drouth resister and we are pleased to recommend this splendid radish to the home gardeners and truck growers of the Southwest. It is the finest, extra early, pure white, long radish in cultivation; maturing within 25 to 30 days from the sowing of seed. The roots attain a length of 5 to 6 inches by three-quarters of an inch in diameter in the thickest part. The skin is pure white and thin. Flesh is crisp, mild and tender and retains these qualities until the roots become of large size. It will remain in edible condition longer than any other radish in cultivation. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.40.

(327) White Strasburg Handsome, oblong, tapering shape. Both skin and flesh pure white; flesh firm, brittle, tender and possessing the most desirable character of retaining its crispness, even when the roots are quite large. Excellent for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(328) China Rose Winter An extensively grown variety for fall and winter use; hardy, withstands the heat and dry weather of the Southwest remarkably well. Medium size, rose-colored flesh, mild, sweet and tender. The roots are usually 4 to 5 inches long, 2 inches in diameter when fully matured. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(329) White Chinese Winter A new winter radish and one of the best; grows to a great size, roots often measuring 12 to 14 inches in length. Flesh snow white, mild, crisp and tender. May be used in all stages of its growth. A splendid variety for the home garden; try it. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(330) Half-Long Black Spanish This variety is intermediate in shape; between the Round and the Long Black Spanish and combines the good qualities of both. The roots have a grayish-black skin. Flesh is white, crisp and tender. A grand, good winter variety and should be more largely planted in the home gardens. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.75.

Vegetables Instead of Medicine

Vegetables and fruits furnish a large part of the essential salts which are absolutely necessary to the well being of the human system, so that the value of vegetables in the diet is a great deal more than the mere food or money value. The need of tonics and other medicines in the spring is due largely to the lack of vegetables and fruit in the winter diet. If more succulent food were available, less money would be spent in doctor's fees and for medicines.

Fresh vegetables from the home garden have not been subjected to exposure on the market and are not liable to infection. Many vegetables lose their characteristic flavor within a few hours after gathering. The home vegetable garden is worthy of greatly increased attention by the southern farmer, and a large number and greater variety of crops should be grown in the garden.

—Farmer's Bulletin 934, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Tomatoes

Your garden will not be complete unless you have a dozen or a dozen and one-half early and late Tomato plants in it. This will give you a good supply throughout the summer and plenty to can for the winter. This will supply the table with fresh tomatoes. But you want—yes, you need—the health giving acids of the tomato the year around. **THEREFORE**, grow enough to can up a year's supply by adding a few more rows of tomatoes.

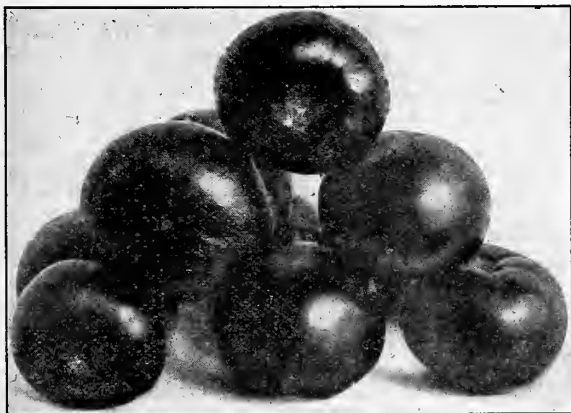
CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants; ½ pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. To get a crop of early Tomatoes, seed should be started 6 to 8 weeks before the time for setting the plants in the open. In some sections of the Southwest the plants can be grown in cold frames covered with canvas or cotton cloth, but in the cooler sections a hot-bed should be used. When only a few plants are needed the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. For the best results in growing tomatoes the young plants should be transplanted as soon as they reach a height of 2 inches. Transplant these plants to stand 2 inches apart each way in a hotbed, coldframe or box in the house. When the plants begin to crowd, it is a good plan to transplant them to flower pots, plant bands, strawberry boxes, or tin cans from which the bottoms and tops have been melted.

(352) Earliana Special The earliest, bright red or scarlet tomato in cultivation. Our selected, bred-up strain of this splendid tomato is far superior in earliness, smoothness and productiveness, to the common or old strain of Earliana. The plants are quite large and hardy with rather slender branches, well set with fruits nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. Fruits are borne in clusters of 6 to 8, all of which are of good marketable size. Earliana has very few seeds; a very solid meaty variety, largely grown for shipping and one of the best early tomatoes for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

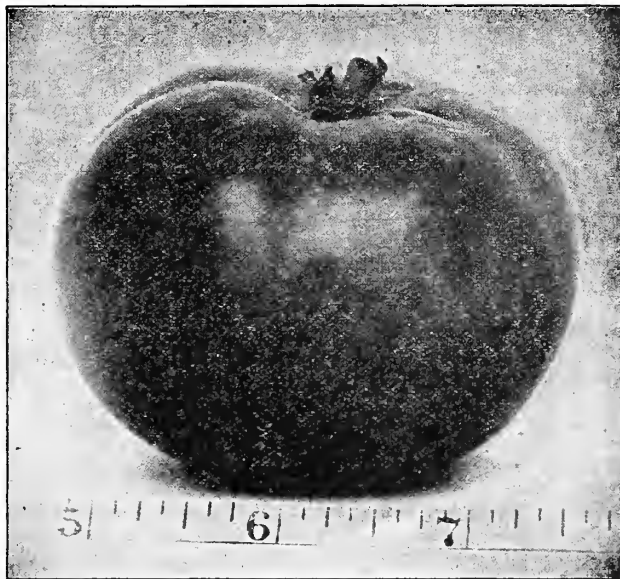
(353) June Pink This splendid extra early pink tomato is sometimes called the Pink Earliana, resembling that variety in many ways, except the color which is pink, making it more salable for the trucker who ships to markets that demand a pink tomato. This variety is very popular with the large tomato growers in South Texas. It is a good heat and drouth resister, very prolific and will bear throughout the entire season. The fruits grow in clusters, ripen early and will average 3 inches in diameter. An excellent tomato for shipping or home use. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 30c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

(354) Chalk's Early Jewel The second early bright red tomato that ripens about two weeks later than our selected strain of Earliana. A heavy cropper. Vines are literally covered with large size sweet, fine flavored tomatoes which are very solid and deep through, ripening right up to the stem. Very few seeds, skin thin and strong enough to make it a good shipper. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 90c; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

(356) New Earlibell The best extra early bright red tomato for black land. A heavy yielder. Fruits are of good size, very smooth, a deep glossy scarlet. Vines hardy and prolific. Tomatoes are borne in large clusters, nearly all ripening at once and average the same size. Truckers and home gardeners will find Earlibell an excellent variety for black land. Eating qualities unsurpassed as the flavor is all that can be desired. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. \$1.25; 1 Lb. \$4.50.



Earliana Special Tomato



Dwarf Stone Tomato

(355) John Baer A new early bright red tomato that has become quite popular in some sections of the South and Southwest. In size and shape similar to Earliana. Very solid, deep through, ripens evenly; very small seed cavities. One of the best varieties for canning. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.15; 1 Lb. \$4.00.

(357) Dwarf Champion Dwarf and compact in habit, the plants growing stiff and upright, with very thick and short-jointed stems, requiring no stakes. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Can be planted as close as 3 feet. Unsurpassed as a cropper. Color deep red, with a purplish tinge. Round and smooth. Dwarf Champion proved to be an excellent variety for black land and equally as good for sand and sandy loam. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

(358) Dwarf Stone The largest dwarf or Tree Tomato. Plants resemble Dwarf Champion, but are much larger. Fruits are a good color, being an attractive bright red; very smooth and solid, ripen evenly and have an excellent flavor. We recommend this variety to the home gardeners who want a late or main crop tomato of finest quality for slicing or canning, and whose garden space is limited. Dwarf Stone can be planted close and requires no support. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.50.

(359) Livingston's Beauty This is the best of the medium early, large purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearing. Fruits large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; 1 Lb. \$3.75.

(360) Matchless A well named tomato, largely grown for a late or main crop. A very prolific variety when planted on black land or heavy clay. Fruits bright red, large, smooth, solid of finest quality, which it maintains throughout the season. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.15; 1 Lb. \$4.00.

(361) New Stone This is the most popular late or main crop tomato for canning, more largely planted than any other varieties for the large canneries. A large, bright red, perfectly smooth, large yielding, excellent keeping, fine flavored, late or main crop variety and is bound to please all who plant it. Productive on sand, black land and sandy loam. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 85c; 1 Lb. \$3.00.

(362) Ponderosa A purplish pink, main crop tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very large, single specimens often weighing from 3½ to 4 lbs. and measuring 18 inches in circumference. Color a deep purple which penetrates the flesh to the heart. Very solid, and meaty; has small seed cavities. Selected seed of this splendid variety will always be scarce. Excellent for slicing and canning, as it is quite free from acid. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; 1 Lb. \$5.00.

(363) Golden Queen The fruits are large and smooth, of bright golden yellow color, sometimes with a slight blush of red. They are as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and are of superior flavor. Ripens early and is quite productive. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. \$1.15; 1 Lb. \$4.00.

Small Fruited Tomatoes Excellent for Pickling and Preserving
Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(364) Red Pear **(366) Red Cherry**
(365) Yellow Pear **(367) Improved Husk or Ground Cherry**

Turnip and Ruta Baga

Turnips and Ruta Bagas are quick, easy-growing, profitable crops and should be more extensively cultivated on the farm and in the home garden. The majority of planters are not particular enough when they buy their Turnip seeds to see that they get the best varieties showing high germination. All of our Turnip and Ruta Baga seeds are grown by careful growers in the United States and Europe. We ourselves thoroughly tested for purity and germination just as we do for all other seeds. If you want a packet, 1 lb., 5 lbs. or 100 lbs., send us your order, and get the best varieties that will be the most productive on your soil and in your climate.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 2 pounds per acre in rows, 3 pounds broadcast. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched and well cultivated soil. Sow thinly in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed about ¼ inch deep. Give frequent cultivation. When plants are 4 inches high, thin out to stand 6 inches apart in rows. The thinned out plants may be used for greens. When sown broadcast they should be sown on ground that has had thorough cultivation and is free from weeds. A liberal application of commercial fertilizer will hasten their growth and make roots of better quality and size.

(375) Purple Top White Globe This variety is more extensively grown for home use and shipping than any other variety. It grows quickly to large size. Roots are even and regular in form and most handsome in appearance. Will measure 6 inches and more in diameter, being a perfect globe form. The upper portion is of a rich purplish red, the lower half, clear creamy-white. Flesh white, firm and crisp, of mild flavor. It is an excellent keeper and the best Turnip in cultivation to sow for greens; is also used largely for stock feeding. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(376) White Globe Strap Leaf A large, round or globe shaped turnip averaging 6 inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin. Flesh pure white, firm and crisp; of excellent flavor. Is a good keeper; an excellent variety for greens and for stock feeding. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(377) White Egg A splendid table variety growing to a good size and of finest quality. The roots are of rapid growth, measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Skin snowy white, flesh tender and sweet. A very popular variety for the market gardener, as they present a very attractive appearance when washed for market. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(378) Early Purple Top Strap Leaf A standard, quick flat turnip, resembling Early Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color at the top of the root. Very early, fine grained and sweet-flavored flesh. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(379) Extra Early Purple Top Milan Similar to Extra Milan, except the roots are a little flatter and an attractive purple-red on the upper portion. Well adapted for forcing. All in all, the Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

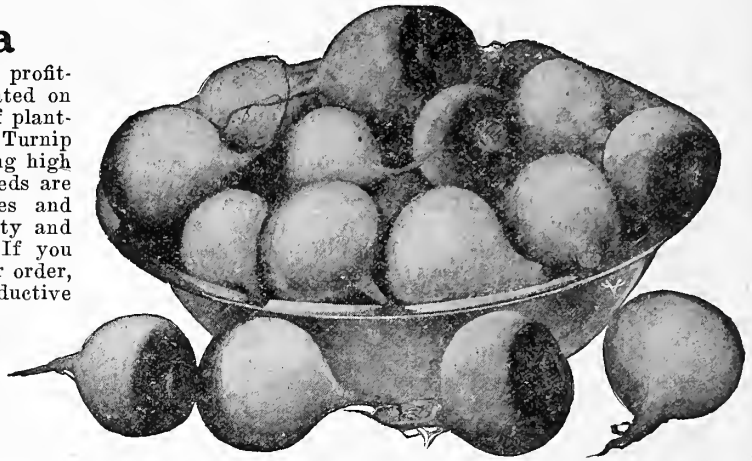


Improved Purple Top
Yellow Ruta Baga

Ruta Bagas or Swedes

This is one of the most valuable of all root crops. They may be more easily and cheaply grown than Potatoes, and usually are worth about as much per bushel on the market. They are often used as a substitute for Potatoes. Large quantities of Ruta Bagas are shipped from the Northern States and Canada into the Southern States. Ruta Bagas may be grown as a most profitable fall and winter crop in nearly all sections of the South and Southwest. Stockmen and dairymen should plant a large acreage of Ruta Bagas for feeding purposes, as they are a very nutritious and healthy food for cattle, hogs and sheep.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre. Should be sown about one month earlier than Turnips. Soil for Ruta Bagas should be well cultivated and very fertile. Use a liberal application of commercial fertilizer. Sow in rows 18 inches to 3 feet apart, covering the seed ¼ inch deep. When plants are well started thin out to stand 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Ruta Baga plants may be transplanted. Give thorough cultivation.



Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

(380) Early White Flat Dutch A popular variety for spring or fall planting. A quick growing medium sized variety. Flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(381) Early Snowball An extra early pure white variety which matures very quickly. The bulbs have a smooth white skin and are nearly round; medium sized. One of the best varieties in cultivation to sow early in the spring for bunching. Can be used before fully grown; is very tender and sweet. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(382) Long White or Cow-Horn This variety is clear shade of green at the top. Slender tapering roots, 6 to 8 inches in length, measuring 1½ to 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder. Usually slightly curved in form. The roots grow half their length above the surface. Flesh is pure white, crisp and tender. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(383) Seven Top This variety is quite largely planted in the South and Southwest for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce roots, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil and this variety is one of the best for that purpose. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 30c; 1 Lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Flesh Turnips

(384) Golden Ball or Orange Jelly Perfect globe shaped turnip with rich orange colored skin. The flesh is of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained. The sweetest yellow turnip in cultivation. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(385) Large Yellow or Amber Globe A splendid variety which grows to a large size, smooth oval roots which are thick and broad at the shoulder. Skin smooth and of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained; rich, creamy, yellow flesh. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50.

(386) Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Roots medium size, round, flesh yellow, tender and sugary. Very hardy and productive. A good keeper. Good for both table and stock. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.25.

(390) Improved Purple Top Yellow

A hardy and productive variety of handsome appearance. It produces uniformly large globe shaped roots of purplish coloring in the upper portion and a deep yellow below the soil. Grows to a large size, is a splendid keeper. Very productive, yielding an immense weight of crop to the acre. Quality is of the best, sweet and tender. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 60c; 1 Lb. \$2.00.

(391) Large White French

Also called Perfection White. An extra large, quick growing variety, with creamy white skin. Perfect globe shape. Flesh hard and crisp, mild, sweet flavor. Very productive on fertile soils; roots frequently grow to weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Will produce more weight per acre than any other Ruta Baga in cultivation. This variety is more largely grown for stock feeding than any other and is equally good for table use. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.75.

Vegetable Roots and Plants

Horse-Radish

This is one of the most profitable crops in cultivation, and can be grown in nearly all sections of the South and Southwest. It is easy to grow, as it requires very little attention after once started. Roots may be left in the garden until needed for use, and when grated, have a strong, pungent flavor which gives an appetizing relish to all meat dishes. Horse Radish is also an excellent ingredient in making mixed pickles.

CULTURE—Horse-radish is not grown from seed, but from small pieces of root. For the home garden may be set wherever a few feet of space is available, but when grown as a crop they should be set in rich, moist, well prepared ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and about eighteen inches apart in the row. Set the roots vertically, small end down, and the top of the root one to three inches below the surface of the ground. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

(450) Maliner-Kren This is the largest, smoothest and whitest Horse Radish in cultivation; well adapted to all soils. Its enormous size makes this variety the most profitable Horse Radish to grow. A remarkable drouth resister, standing the drouth as well as potatoes or any other vegetable. Yields of 4 tons per acre have been reported. Sells readily in any of the Eastern markets at 8c to 10c per pound, and to the packing and commission houses at \$100.00 per ton. **Small Roots ready for planting, postpaid, 1/2 Doz. 25c; 1 Doz. 40c; 100, \$2.00.** Please write for prices in larger quantities to be shipped by Express.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

(455) Rhubarb Roots Giant Victoria. The largest growing and hardiest variety of excellent quality. Large field grown roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per dozen, Postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities to be shipped by Express.

(460) Chives They are grown for the young leaves which are produced freely from early in the spring and give a mild onion flavor to sausages, salads and various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. **Roots per bunch, 30c; 4 bunches, \$1.00, Postpaid.**

Field Beans

A Money Maker for Dry Land

(32) Tepary Bean A small white bush bean which has produced paying crops with an annual rainfall of only seven inches. The Tepary germinates quickly with a small amount of moisture, will stand protracted drouths and extremes of temperature. If planted in April, crop may be harvested in July and another crop planted and harvested in October. Yields are reported varying from 400 to 1,500 pounds per acre, depending on the amount of rainfall. The hay is liked by cattle and may also be fed to horses and mules after they have learned to eat it. Teparys, when well cooked, are a most palatable and nourishing dish. We shall be pleased to send you recipes for boiling and baking.

One pound will plant 150 feet of row; 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. Plant in drills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart. May be planted closer where there is ample moisture. Give plenty of cultivation, particularly under dry conditions. **Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1/2 Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 60c.** Write for prices in larger lots.

(33) Pinto Bean This is the crop that has reclaimed thousands of acres of waste dry land in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Good dry land farmers report yields of 500 pounds and more per acre with only two rains during the growing season. The bean is speckled and about the size of the Navy Bean. They are larger than the Tepary and the yield is greater. Government tests show that it is superior in food value to the Navy Bean; a delicious baking bean. Write for recipes. It is said that weevils never touch it. Plant same as Tepary, using 30 pounds to the acre. **Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1/2 Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 35c 2 Lbs. 60c.** Write for prices in larger lots.

QUANTITY BUYERS--ATTENTION

If large quantities of either farm, vegetable or flower seeds are wanted by **Express or Freight**, send us a list of your requirements and receive our best quotations by return of mail. Use the pink sheet in the center of this catalog. **No reduction on postpaid prices quoted in this catalog.**

Useful Herbs

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

There is always room in your garden for a few pot herbs. The leaves and stems may be used for flavoring during the summer, or the young stems gathered, tied in bunches and dried for winter use.

CULTURE—The seeds should be sown in the spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

- (410) Anise** Used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c.
- (411) Balm** Very fragrant leaves. Used in flavoring. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c.
- (412) Basil** (Sweet) Leaves are used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c.
- (414) Caraway** Seeds are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c.
- (415) Catnip** Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (416) Coriander** Seeds used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c.
- (417) Fennel** (Sweet) Seeds used for flavoring and medical preparations. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c.
- (419) Hyssop** Used for medical purposes. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 40c.
- (420) Lavender** Leaves very fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (421) Majoram** (Sweet) Used for flavoring. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (422) Pepper Mint** Leaves used for flavoring. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 60c.
- (423) Pennyroyal** Used largely for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 75c.
- (424) Rosemary** Leaves used for flavoring and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 40c.
- (425) Rue** A medicinal plant. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (426) Saffron** Used for coloring and flavoring. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c.
- (427) Sage** An indispensable herb used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 75c.
- (428) Summer Savory** Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (429) Thyme** The leaves and young shoots used as seasoning. Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (413) Dill** This herb is used in large quantities in the making of dill pickles, also for flavoring vinegar. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; 1/4 Lb. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50, Postpaid.
- (432) Chervil** A hardy annual with aromatic leaves somewhat resembling Parsley. Curled Chervil is the best variety. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (433) Roquette** Leaves when young are used like mustard for salads. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 40c; 1 Lb. \$1.50, Postpaid.

What Teparys Produced in 1918 in Grayson County, Texas

I planted near ten acres of ordinary sandy land last season in the white variety of Tepary beans and grew 157 bushels. Three acres of the best land yielded twenty-five bushels per acre. I also experimented with other beans, but they were all almost total failures. The Tepary set and matured beans during the hottest and driest weather.

A part of the crop was planted about the middle of April. A few were planted about the first of July on land from which I had dug Irish potatoes. The ground had been fairly well enriched where the potatoes had grown and this late planting yielded at the rate of sixteen bushels to the acre.

Most of the land planted to this bean was the poorest on my farm. I gathered them in September and they were easily handled. Many of the pods had been dry for about two months, but they do not shell out unless the pods receive a blow.

The roots were cut with a peanut digger and the vines were taken direct from the row to the thresher, so the harvesting was less expensive than for peanuts.

It excelled the Spanish peanut as a drouth resister. I think it may be very valuable to follow early vegetables.—A. D. Jackson, Denison, Tex.

Flower Seeds

Hardy, Free Blooming Varieties That Are Easy To Cultivate

Everyone enjoys flowers. What a welcome change a gorgeous vine makes in a porch! How much beauty is added to the home by a bed of fresh blooming flowers! They are such a delight that the little attention needed is repaid many times over.

In presenting this list of flower seeds for your attention every care has been taken to secure seed from the oldest and most reliable flower seed growers in the United States and Europe. We offer you selected, bred-up strains of

each variety, true to name and showing high germination.

People in the Southwestern states, often make serious mistakes when they begin cultivating flowers from seed. Instead of planting the hardy, drought-resisting varieties suited to our climate, they are apt to make selections at random from large lists offered them by Eastern and Northern seed houses. A great many varieties so offered will grow and bloom profusely in the cooler climates, but are disappointing failures when planted in the Southwest.

General Suggestions For Selecting Flower Seeds

Flowers are usually divided into three classes, Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are plants which normally live but a single season. Biennials are plants living two years; particularly those which do not bear flowers and fruit until the second season. Perennials tend to live from year to year. A good flower garden should be planted with some varieties from each class to secure the best results.

The Soil Most any good garden soil that is fertile and well prepared will produce an abundance of bloom if the following rules are observed in planting the seed and cultivating.

For Planting the Seed in the Open Make the surface of the soil as fine and smooth as possible. In sowing flower seeds a common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. For these small seeds, a safe rule is to cover only a few times deeper than the thickness of the seed. This is best done by simply pressing them into the finely pulverized soil with the palm of the hand or a board. Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root and such may be covered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, according to their size. Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds. A piece of bagging laid on the bed will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating.

Sowing Seeds in Boxes Some varieties of flowers that are of slow growth and a long

blooming season should be started in a hot-bed, green house or in a seed box that may be placed in a warm sunny window or on the porch. Nearly all flowers will stand transplanting, and some varieties do much better when transplanted. Always use care in having the boxes filled with a good fertile, moist loam, firmly pressed down and lightly watered. Do not cover the seed too deeply; see that they have plenty of moisture, heat, sunlight and fresh air.

Complete culture directions for each variety cataloged are plainly printed on every package. Read them carefully.

Our Flower Garden Collections Many people are in experienced in selecting varieties suited to our Southwestern conditions. For such persons we call especial attention to our flower seed and bulb collections. In making up these collections we have taken a great deal of pains to select the varieties that are easy to grow and which do well in the Southwest.

Many homes are not enjoying the delights of an abundance of flowers, although they appreciate them. They have tried to grow many kinds that were not suited to our conditions and therefore were disappointed. Our collections of varieties known to succeed in the Southwest are selected with the idea of insuring you against failures.

No change or substitution will be made in these collections.

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| <p>* Old-Fashioned Flower Garden Collection No. 6</p> <p>* For a Small or Medium Sized Garden</p> <p>* A choice, selected collection of old-fashioned, hardy, quick growing, showy annuals; easy to grow. They should be planted around every home. Your mother and grandmother delighted to grow these beautiful, showy flowers.</p> <p>* Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Cosmos, Fine Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Petunia, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Phlox, Drummondii</p> <p>* Pkt. Vinca, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Zinnia, Mixed</p> <p>* Postpaid, 7 large packets for 25c. Order this one today.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>* Old-Fashioned Flower Garden Collection No. 7</p> <p>* For a large garden in the city, town or country. This collection should be planted in every large garden. It will please both the old and the young.</p> <p>* Pkt. Amaranthus, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Canterbury Bells, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Carnation, Marguerite Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Candytuft, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Larkspur, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Foxglove, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Four O'Clock, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Portulaca, Single Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Hollyhock, Single Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Snapdragon, Mixed All Colors</p> <p>* Pkt. Vinca, Mixed</p> <p>* Postpaid, 14 large packets, tested, proven seed for 50c.</p> | <p>* Annual and Perennial Flower and Vine Collection No. 8</p> <p>* Here is a collection that will give you several years of pleasure. It includes some quick-growing, brilliant-colored annuals, selected so that your garden will show continuous bloom the first year, from May until frost.</p> <p>* There are also some beautiful perennials which will show some bloom the first year if planted early, and will bloom profusely the second year and longer.</p> <p>* Then we include some vines to shade your porch in the hot weather. They are both annuals and perennials.</p> <p>* Sixteen Annuals</p> <p>* Pkt. Alyssum, Little Gem (sweet scented)</p> <p>* Pkt. Abronia</p> <p>* Pkt. Balsam, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Candytuft, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Four O'Clock, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Kochia or Summer Cypress</p> <p>* Pkt. Larkspur, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Stocks, Ten-Weeks, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Petunia, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Marigold, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Vinca, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Sunflower, New Red</p> <p>* Pkt. Poppies, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Zinnia, Mixed</p> <p>* Seven Perennials</p> <p>* Pkt. Campanula, Double Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Coreopsis</p> <p>* Pkt. Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)</p> <p>* Pkt. Digitalis, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Hollyhock, Double and Single</p> <p>* Pkt. Gaillardia</p> <p>* Pkt. Sweet William</p> <p>* Four Showy, Quick-Growing Vines</p> <p>* Pkt. Balloon Vine</p> <p>* Pkt. Canary Bird Flower</p> <p>* Pkt. Moon Flower, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Gourds, Fine Mixed</p> <p>* Postpaid, 27 large packets, \$1.00.</p> | <p>* Fragrant Flower Collection No. 9</p> <p>* Fragrant, Hardy Annuals Easy to Grow</p> <p>* Be sure to plant this collection in your garden. It will surely please you.</p> <p>* Pkt. Sweet Alyssum</p> <p>* Pkt. Mignonette</p> <p>* Pkt. Nicotiana</p> <p>* Pkt. Petunia, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Heliotrope</p> <p>* Pkt. Carnation, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Marvel of Peru</p> <p>* Postpaid, 7 large packets for 25c.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>* Perennial Flower Collection No. 10</p> <p>* This collection embraces some of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. Perennials are very satisfactory as they will bloom the first season from seed, if sown early, and continue to bloom from year to year. These Perennials are especially adapted to the Southwest.</p> <p>* Pkt. Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)</p> <p>* Pkt. Campanula, Single Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Dianthus or Pinks, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Delphinium or Larkspur, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Digitalis, Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Hollyhock, Double Mixed</p> <p>* Pkt. Sweet William</p> <p>* Pkt. Gaillardia Grandiflora</p> <p>* Postpaid to any address for 35c, 8 large packets, tested, proven seeds. Regular value, 55c.</p> <p>* The seed in the above collections is of the same high quality that we use in filling all our orders. It is all fresh stock, showing high germination.</p> |
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Alyssum

Free Discount on Flower Seeds

With an order for \$1.00 worth of Flower Seeds in packets, you may select 25c WORTH OF FLOWER SEEDS EXTRA. This discount does not apply to Farm Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds in bulk, Bulbs, Plants, Roots or Special Collections of Vegetable or Flower Seeds. Mention in your order if you take this discount.

Abronia Commonly called Sand Verbena. A trailing plant with Verbena-like heads of fragrant flowers, of bright rose with white center. It delights in a dry open soil. Sow early where plants are to stand.
(500) Rose Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

Abutilon (Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell-Flower.) These plants grow rapidly in nearly all parts of the Southwest and make fine large plants bearing a profusion of large bell-shaped flowers.
(503) Royal Prize Mixed. Embracing the most beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c.

Ageratum or Floss Flower

A hardy annual of easy culture. Especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.

- (505) Mexicanum. Lavender-blue; height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.
(506) Mexicanum Albiflorum. Pure white; plants grow 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c.
(507) Tom Thumb Mixed. Plants grow 10 inches high. Pkt. 5c.

Alyssum A free-flowering annual easily grown. Seems to thrive well in most any soil and location. Excellent for borders. Blooms very early in the spring and continues throughout the season. Plants covered with snow-white, fragrant blooms that are much used for button-hole bouquets.

- (510) Sweet Alyssum. White. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 30c.
(511) Little Gem. The plants are dwarf and spreading; growing only 3 to 4 inches high. They soon become one mass of white and remain in bloom until fall. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Amaranthus Bright colored plants from 2½ to 5 feet high. Thriving in hot sunny locations.
(515) Mixed, All Varieties and Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Antirrhinum

(Snap Dragon)

This fine old-fashioned flower is very popular and very hardy. A beautiful free-blooming plant that seems to do well everywhere. It has been greatly improved by flower seed breeders within the last few years.

- (518) Tall Giant Flowering Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.
(519) Semi-Tall Sorts, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.
(520) Semi-Dwarf Sorts, Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 40c; 1 Oz. 75c.
(521) Special Mixture of Antirrhinum, including all the above and many other varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 48c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Free-Blooming Hardy Flowers

Plant a Flower Garden and Beautify Your Home

Asters A very satisfactory and handsome flower. Easy to grow, but must be started early and transplanted.
(525) Samples Branching, Finest Mixed. A large, handsome aster Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.00; 1 Oz. \$1.75.
(528) Special Mixture of American Branching, Giant Comet Victoria and Crego Mammoth Asters in white, pink, lavender and purple. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 85c; 1 Oz. \$1.50.

Balsam (Lady Slipper or Touch-Me-Not). One of the showiest of our annuals. They succeed best in sunny spots in rich loam and are especially easy to grow, blooming all summer. Plants grow 15 to 20 inches tall and produce an abundance of flowers that are fine for table decoration.
(530) Pure White, (531) Lemon Yellow, (532) Flesh Pink (533) Lilac, (534) Crimson Spotted. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.
(535) Double Camellia Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.
(536) Double Tall Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.
(537) Tom Thumb Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

Begonia Very desirable for pot culture or for bedding out in partially shaded locations. Suitable also for window boxes.

(540) Frilled Tuberos-Rooted. Pkt. 25c.
Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy). A low growing spring flowering plant.
(543) Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Calendula Also called Pot Marigold. One of the best and showiest free-blooming hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil.
(543) Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Calliopsis (Tickseed). One of the most beautiful free-flowering annuals of easy culture, doing well in most any sunny position.
(548) Choice Double Mixed, All Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Candytuft This hardy flower has long been the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom.
(550) Giant Hyacinth Flowered White. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.
(551) Queen of Italy. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.
(552) Umbellata Purpurea, Crimson. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c.
(553) Mixed, All Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 40c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Canna These are usually and preferably planted from roots or started plants, but can be successfully grown from seed if planted early. See bulbs on page 64.

- (555) Giant Flowered Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Campanula Easily grown garden plant. Very ornamental Canterbury Bells with large bell-shaped flowers of attractive colors.

- (558) Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.
(559) Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

Carnation Pinks These are closely related to the greenhouse varieties of Carnations. All are deliciously fragrant, and all have the same narrow, grass-like foliage.

- (560) Giant Marguerite Mixed. Like the winter-blooming carnation, but blooms the first year from seed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.
(561) Marguerite Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

Cockscomb or Celosia A free-blooming, highly ornamental plant of easy culture; thriving and blooming best in light

soil and warm sunny locations, with very little care.

- (565) Dwarf Mixed. Brilliant Shades of Red and Yellow. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.
(566) Feathered Cockscomb. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.
(567) Mammoth Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Coleus Foliage plants of exceeding richness and beauty. Indispensable for borders and bedding.
(570) Fine Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Castor Bean (Ricinus). A showy ornamental foliage plant of rapid growth and large size; delights in a warm sunny location. Fine for screening buildings and making shade for poultry.

- (573) Zanzibariensis Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 50c.
(574) Mixed, All Sorts. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 35c.



BALSAM—Lady Slipper

Selected Varieties of Flowers

Adapted to Southwestern Soil and Climate



Centaurea

Centaurea (Bachelor's Button). Also known as Bluebottle or Corn Flower. A well known, hardy annual embracing a number of species, some being grown for their foliage. Except the white leaved sorts, all make excellent cut flowers. If seed is sown early it will furnish a profusion of white, blue, purple or pink single flowers from June until September.

(578) Single Flowering Mixed, All Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(579) Double Mixed. An excellent sweet scented Centaurea producing white flowers about as large as a carnation. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(580) All Varieties and Colors Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(581) Dusty Miller. Foliage finely cut, silvery gray color, used for bedding. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 75c; 1 Oz. \$1.50.

Clarkia A hardy annual of easy culture, bearing bright rose, white or purple flowers in great profusion. A native of California, and a very hardy and satisfactory flower for the South and Southwest. (583) Double and Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.



Cosmos

Chrysanthemum These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Easily grown from seed.

(585) Best Standard Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

Cleome (Giant Spider Plant). A hardy annual, growing four to five feet high and bearing in profusion rose-purple blossoms that are shaped something like a spider. Plants grow freely from seed sown in the open.

(588) Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

Cosmos Handsome, hardy, free-flowering annual. A native of Mexico and well adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest. Plants growing 6 to 8 feet tall and loaded with large showy blossoms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, in white, pink and crimson. Note photograph below.

Giants of California. (590) Pink. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c. (591) White. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c. (592) Crimson. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c. (593) All Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c. (594) Giant Lady Lenox, Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Dahlia A well known and popular late summer and autumn flowering plant. Generally grown from bulbs. By sowing the seed early the plants may be made to bloom the first season.

(600) All Varieties and Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(603) Daisy (Shasta). A fine perennial plant, bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent flower and admired everywhere. Pkt. 15c.

Datura (Trumpet Flower or Horn of Plenty). A tender annual, growing 3 feet high. Flowers large and trumpet-shaped. Very fragrant.

(608) Mixed White and Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Dianthus or Pinks The popular Chinese and Japanese Pinks. Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. The plants bloom freely all summer until frost.

(610) Chiensis (Double Chinese Pinks). Clusters of small double flowers of all colors, mostly edged with white. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

(611) Heddewigil, Finest Single Mixed. Flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

(612) Dwarf Snowball. Finely fringed double flowers of a pure white color. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

(613) A Selected Mixture of Many Double and Single Varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 55c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

(606) **Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca** (African "Golden Orange" Daisy). An extremely hardy annual; has become a great favorite everywhere on account of its hardiness, easy culture and most beautiful flowers. Plants are branching, grow 12 to 15 inches high and are covered with large beautiful blossoms of a peculiar rich, glossy, orange gold. Pkt. 10c.

Digitalis (Foxglove). A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes in colors of purple, lavender, rose and white.

(615) Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy). A showy, free-flowering plant, of low spreading growth, with finely divided foliage, blooming throughout the season. Well adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest. (620) Alba (Pure White). Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(621) Golden West. Orange color, shading to yellow at edges. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(622) Carmine King. Beautiful carmine rose color. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(623) Dainty Queen. Pale coral pink. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(624) Special Mixture. All Colors. Many Shades. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(627) **Feverfew** (*Matricaria Capensis*). Called Double Feverfew. A plant growing 18 inches high and bearing profusely pure-white, very double flowers. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Forget-Me-Not A favorite old-fashioned flower for beds and borders. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations.

(630) Indigo Blue. A new dark blue. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

(631) Pure White. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(632) Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). A beautiful, showy, free-flowering plant of easiest culture that grows wild in some parts of Texas. They are very hardy, bloom freely from seed sown early in the spring. Plant grows 18 to 20 inches high, and is covered with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow shades.

(635) Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Geranium These grow readily from seed the first year and produce blooming plants the first summer.

(637) Fine Mixed, All Varieties and Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth, 2 feet high. Bears a profusion of small star-shaped white and pink flowers.

(639) Elegans, White and Rose. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Heliotrope These delightfully fragrant blue flowers are easily grown from seed and will bloom throughout the summer.

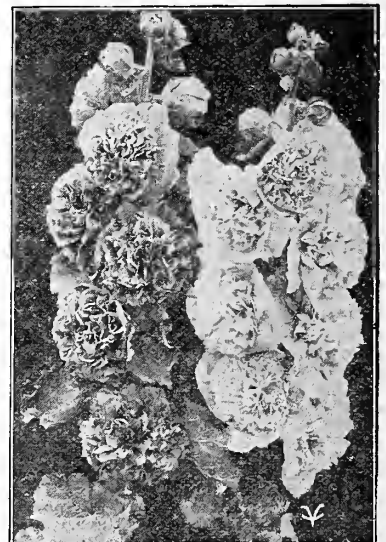
(642) Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Hollyhock A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth; 5 to 6 feet high. The very double varieties are most desirable, but the newer semi-double fringed types are beautiful. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden. If the seed is sown early they will bloom the first year. They thrive best in a light soil and a warm location, but are easily grown in any soil.

(645) Pink. (646) Red. (647) White. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 75c; 1 Oz. \$1.25.

(648) Double Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 75c; 1 Oz. \$1.25.

(650) Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.



Double Hollyhock

Satisfactory, Quick Growing Flowers—Easy To Cultivate

Kochia Tricophylla (Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush). This highly ornamental annual plant grows quickly from seed sown in the open ground, giving the effect of Arbor Vitae Bushes. The plants branch freely and the stems are clothed with slender, light-green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small, bright scarlet flowers. The bushy plants resembling balls of fire. Easily grown in all parts of the South and Southwest.
(654) Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Lantana A tender perennial, often becoming shrub-like; 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers in orange, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer, starting the first season if planted early.
(656) Dwarf Hybrids Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Larkspur (Delphinium). They are quick-growing, free-blooming annuals, producing stiffly erect spikes of beautiful flowers in profusion. Of easy culture, doing well in hot sunny locations.
(660) Tall Rocket, Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.
(662) Double Dwarf Rocket Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(663) Formosa. Hardy perennial Larkspur, bright blue flowers with white centers, tall spikes. Grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

Lobelia Popular edging or border plant; also suitable for pots or hanging baskets. Flower shades of white and blue mixed.

(665) Mixed Compacta Varieties. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Nasturtiums

Dwarf Varieties A hardy, quick growing annual of easy culture. The dwarf varieties are suitable for bedding and edging. They grow quickly and furnish an abundance of long lasting and sweet scented flowers. Foliage is thick and of a beautiful green color. One ounce of Nasturtium seed will plant a bed of 20 feet in diameter and make a brighter display for three months than almost any other plant. Price of each of the following dwarf varieties, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 75c.

(690) Aurora. Chrome yellow, blotched crimson.

(691) Beauty. Scarlet splashed canary.

(692) David Burpee. Velvety purple-scarlet flowers; foliage wavy emerald green.

(693) King Theodore. Velvety red flowers, dark foliage.

(694) Pearl, Creamy White.

(695) Empress of India. Very dark leaves, crimson flowers.

(696) Scarlet. Dark scarlet.

(697) Yellow.

(700) Ivy-Leaved, Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 75c.

(701) Queen of Tom Thumbs. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 75c.

(703) Dwarf Special Texas Mixture. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; 1/4 Lb. 65c.

Tall Varieties These are of strong vigorous growth throwing out running shoots that may be trained upon strings or wires, or can be easily made to climb ordinary fences. Make a beautiful covering for steep banks or stone walls. Height, 8 to 10 feet. Will thrive better if given a poor dry soil.

Price of the following tall varieties. Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 75c.

(715) Black Prince. Velvety black flowers, dark foliage.

(716) Butterfly. A light yellow with blotches of terra-cotta red.

(717) Cardinal. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

(718) Firefly. Foliage rich and dark, flowers rosy salmon, underlaid with bright golden yellow.

(719) Giant of Battles. Sulphur with red.

(720) King of Blacks. Black-red, dark leaves.

Price of the following Mixtures, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 20c; 1/4 Lb. 65c.

(730) Lobbs Mixed. Tallest and strongest growing varieties.

(735) Tall Mixed, All Sorts.

(740) Tall Variegated-Leaved Varieties, Mixed.

Pansies These popular flowers bloom ahead of all other annuals and are indispensable for that reason. Our Pansy seed is grown for us by the best European Pansy specialists. Pansies thrive best in a moist, shady location and in a rich, loamy soil. Avoid open spots exposed to the sun all through the day. They are

at their best during the cool weather of spring and fall. Seed should be sown very early to get the best results. Send the order in now and get them to growing quickly.

(750) Giant Pansies, Mixed. This mixture is absolutely unsurpassed for size and superb coloring. The seed is saved from the largest and most perfect exhibition varieties. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 Oz. \$3.00; 1 Oz. \$5.50.

(752) French Giant Flowering Mixture. This will please the most critical grower of Pansies. Comprises the choicest of the standard, large-flowering sorts. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 Oz. \$2.50; 1 Oz. \$4.50.

(754) Bedding Varieties of Pansies, Mixed. These bedding varieties, while not producing flowers of large size, are of stocky growth. The plants are covered with bloom during the entire summer. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 Oz. \$1.65; 1 Oz. \$3.00.

Petunias Petunias are one of the most popular annuals on account of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming, succeeding everywhere and giving a constant supply of flowers from June to October. Flowers are very fragrant.

(760) Double Large-Flowering, Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

(761) Single Large-Flowering, Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

(762) Large-Flowering Fringed, Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

(763) Finest Mixed Single Bedding Varieties, Pkt. 10c.

(764) Good Mixed, Single-Flowering. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 Oz. 60c; 1/2 Oz. \$1.00.

Marigold A free-flowering annual of easy culture. Will grow freely and bloom profusely throughout the entire South and Southwest.

(668) Tall African Mixed, Large Double Flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(669) Double Dwarf African Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(670) Dwarf French Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock). This is another old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Very hardy and will do well on most any soil.

(675) All Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c.

(676) Dwarf Mixed. Height, 12 inches. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c.

Mignonette (Pronounced Min-yon-et). A quick growing annual highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. A well known favorite in all old-fashioned gardens.

(680) Golden Queen. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(681) Giant White. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(682) Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Nicotiana (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant). One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The faintly scented flowers are tube-shaped and of brilliant showy colors.

(685) Affinis Hybrids. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

A hardy annual, growing from six inches to one foot high, and bearing beautiful soft-petaled and brilliant colored flowers. Phlox is a native of Texas and is known as "Texas Pride." One of the easiest of all flowers to grow.

(770) Alba, Pure White. (771) Shell Pink. (772) Purplish-Red. (773) Bright Scarlet. (775) Striped. Price of all the above colors: Pkt. 10c; 1/4 Oz. 75c; 1/2 Oz. \$1.25.

(777) Grandiflora, Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 Oz. 60c; 1/2 Oz. \$1.00.

Poppies Well known hardy annuals, 2 to 3 feet high and bearing single and large double blossoms in bright colors. One of our most popular flowers throughout the entire South and Southwest. If sown early in the spring they may be brought into bloom immediately after the late Tulips.

(785) Single Mixed. A splendid mixture, comprising all the freest-blooming and brightest colored varieties. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(786) Double Mixed. Many kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(789) Shirley Poppies. Particularly well suited to the Southwest. The large, bright tissue-paper-like petals with their various hues are very strikingly beautiful. Will grow on grassy land as in wild gardens, or on cultivated beds. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

Popular Varieties of Flowers

Free-Blooming, Easy to Grow



PORTULACA—Single

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride). A hardy annual 18 to 24 inches high, which is also commonly known as the "Pincushion Plant." The flower stems are long. The blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate. A native of California and grows well throughout the entire Southwest.

(810) **Special Mixture**. Comprising shades of purple, scarlet, rose, white, dark red and golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Sunflower (Helianthus). Red and Yellow low Ornamental Varieties. These hardy annuals comprise plants of majestic growth and immense showy flowers, suitable for shrubberies, woodlands, wild gardens and screens. The dwarfier kinds, with smaller flowers, are charming when grouped in mixed flower borders. Few people realize the beauty of the Sunflower or how easily they can be grown. Last season we grew 12 varieties on our trial grounds and found them to be well adapted to all soils and conditions.

(827) **Mammoth Russian Sunflower**. The largest Sunflower in cultivation. Largely used for poultry feeding. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 10c; 1 Lb. 30c. For prices in larger quantities see current price list.

(815) **Double Dwarf**, 5 to 6 feet, covered with double dark yellow blossoms resembling Dahlias. Planted in clumps or large masses, they are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c.

(817) **New Red Single**, 4 to 8 feet tall. Some flowers of a rich chestnut color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. Very attractive and showy. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c.

(819) **Chrysanthemum Flowered Double**, 6 feet tall. Golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(820) **Argyrophyllus**. 4 feet tall. Handsome silvery foliage. Single bright yellow flowers. Plants attain the shape of a Christmas tree, flowers giving the effect of candles. The hardiest and one of the handsomest of the ornamental varieties. Bloomed throughout the dry, hot weather on our trial grounds. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(822) **Primrose Queen, Double**. 5 to 6 feet tall. Large numbers of medium sized pale, sulphur-yellow flowers are produced on short, straight stems. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(823) **Californicus**. 5 feet tall. Beautiful double dark yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 20c; 1 Oz. 35c.

(825) **All Varieties Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c.

Stocks (Ten-Weeks Stocks or Gilliflowers). A very hardy early-flowering annual, growing from 1 foot to 18 inches tall. Are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the Southwest and can be grown with very little care. Flowers are very fragrant and are in many delicate shades of pink, white, red, cream and purple.

(835) **Dwarf French Ten-Weeks Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

(836) **Giant Perfection Mixed**. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus). A sturdy old fashioned perennial. Free-blooming, easy to cultivate and is worthy of a place in every garden. Produces an abundance of richly colored flowers throughout the season. Fine for cutting.

(890) **Single Varieties Mixed**. More attractive than the double varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(891) **Double Varieties Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Verbena As a bedding plant the Verbena is one of the most popular. Easy to cultivate and most satisfactory. Blooms continuously throughout the season. Although a perennial, they bloom from seed the first year.

(893) **Pure White**. (895) **Blue Shades**. (898) **Pink Shades**. (900) **Scarlet**. (903) **Italian Striped**. (908) **Best Mixture**. This embraces all the choicest, largest and best colored Verbenas in cultivation. Any of above, Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

(910) **Mixed Extra Choice**. This embraces a splendid collection of large, brilliant colored Verbenas. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 80c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle). A hardy perennial. If sown early and transplanted in May you will have bloom from June to first frost. Heat and drouth do not seem to affect it. Blooms profusely through the hottest and driest seasons. Easy to cultivate and one of our most popular flowers. Vinca is also a splendid bedding plant and requires very little attention. (920) **White**. (922) **Delicata** (Soft Pink). (925) **White with Eye**. (927) **Pink**. (930) **Mixed All Colors**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Portulaca (Rose Moss or Sun Plant). This plant will grow and bloom in a hot, dry and sunny situation where almost any other plant would soon die. Can be easily grown anywhere. It is a low growing or creeping annual 6 to 8 inches high and bearing glossy cup-shaped flowers in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. Beautiful in flower boxes or in open beds.

(790) **Golden Yellow**. (791) **Scarlet**. (792) **Pink**. (793) **White**. (794) **Striped**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00. (796) **Single Mixed**. Comprising all the above single varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 80c; 1 Oz. \$1.00. (798) **Large Flowering Double Varieties, Mixed**. Flowers perfectly double of the most brilliant colors. Each bloom being a perfect rose in miniature. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.25; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

Salpiglossis (Velvet Flower). One of the most attractive annuals and should be planted in every garden. Easy to cultivate, best suited to light, sandy soil. Flowers are penciled and noted for their beautiful, almost orchid-like flowers. One of the most satisfactory annuals.

(800) **Large Flowering, Special Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage). This plant lends itself to many uses. It makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes and is useful for cutting. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant for brilliant color effect. A world wide popular annual.

(803) **Splendens**. The original Scarlet Sage. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.15; 1 Oz. \$2.00.

(804) **Bonfire**. The spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.75; 1 Oz. \$3.00.

(806) **Mixed**. Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. \$1.75; 1 Oz. \$3.00.

Wallflower A well known fragrant perennial, unusually hardy in all parts of the South and Southwest. Blooms profusely through the hottest and driest seasons. Easy to cultivate. Blooms early in the spring and when rightly cared for will last for years.

(940) **Single Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Zinnia A half-hardy annual growing from 1 to 2 feet high. Blossoms are very double, probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors. The most showy and effective bedding plant in cultivation. It delights in a warm, sunny location and is well adapted to the Southwestern soils and conditions.

Giant Double Flowered Colossal Varieties, in separate colors. (950) **White**. (953) **Pink**. (955) **Crimson**. (958) **Yellow**. (957) **Purple**. (958) **Violet**. (980) **Scarlet**. (965) **Choice Mixed**. Price any the above, Pkt. 10c; ½ Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00. (975) **Fine Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; ½ Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.



SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus)

Sweet Peas

Earliest, Hardest and Most Prolific Varieties

The delicate beauty and fragrance of the Sweet Pea, coupled with the vigorous growth and large flowers of the newer sorts, are making this ever popular flower more and more desirable yearly. Enormous quantities are grown by the florists throughout the United States to supply the increasing demand. In the larger cities the supply has never met the demand for white and pink varieties of Sweet Peas. In this climate Sweet Peas can be sown either in the fall or early in the spring. They should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

Spencer Varieties, Large Flowering

- Price of all the following varieties. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 35c; 1/4 Lb. \$1.00.
- (840) **America**. White ground heavily striped and flaked with bright crimson scarlet.
- (841) **Apple Blossom**. Standard very bright rose wings. Primrose with a flush of rose.
- (842) **Aurora**. Flowers white, flaked with bright orange pink.
- (843) **Captain of the Blues**. Pure purple.
- (846) **Countess Spencer**. Pure pink.
- (848) **Flora Norton**. Pure blue.
- (849) **King White**. Produces gigantic flowers absolutely pure white.
- (855) **Mrs. A. Ireland**. Standard bright rose pink.
- (857) **Special Mixture Spencer Varieties**. This mixture includes all the above and many others of the best standard Spencers. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 35c; 1/4 Lb. \$1.00.
- (860) **Spencer Hybrids**. A splendid mixture. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 75c.
- Price of all the following mixed shades. Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; 1 Oz. 25c; 1/4 Lb. 75c.
- (865) **Pink Shades Mixed**. Light to deep pink.
- (868) **Red Shades Mixed**. Bright rose to dark scarlet.
- (870) **Lavender and Blue Shades**. Pale lavender to mauve.
- (873) **White and Primrose Shades**. All the delicate tints.
- (875) **Best Mixed Grandiflora**. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1 Oz. 15c; 1/4 Lb. 45c.



Annual Vines and Climbers

The annual climbers are luxuriant, constant bloomers and grow rapidly from seed. The following is a selected list of the hardiest, most prolific growers known to be adapted to the soil and climate conditions of the Southwest:

- (980) **Balloon Vine** Also called Love in a Puff. A rapid growing climber with pretty foliage, blossoms white. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 Oz. 60c; 1 Oz. \$1.00.
- (982) **Balsam Apple** A very curious, rapid and dense growing climber, with ornamental foliage and pretty fruit, which opens when ripe, showing seed and blood red inside. Grows 10 feet high. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (983) **Cardinal Climber** This is one of the most beautiful and brilliant of annual vines; a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more. Literally covered with a mass of circular, fiery red flowers from July until frost. Needs a warm soil and plenty of sunlight. Does not germinate in cold soil. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.
- (986) **Canary Bird Flower** This handsome annual climber is one of the most beautiful of its class. The vines grow 20 feet, and are thickly covered with flowers of clear, golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (988) **Cypress Vine** This is a beautiful, rapidly growing annual climber, with delicate dark green fern-like, finely cut foliage and masses of the most brilliant and graceful star-shaped flowers. The two shades, white and scarlet, are very striking. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree or arbor, and trained properly, nothing is prettier. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (990) **Dolichos** (Hyacinth Bean). A splendid annual climber with hyacinth-like clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of most rapid growth and stands summer heat well. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.
- (993) **Dutchman's Pipe** Also called Aristolochia. An ornamental climber with brownish

flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 35c; 1 Oz. 60c.

Gourds Desired for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Producing odd and interesting fruits. Some varieties grow 20 to 30 feet in a season.

(994) **Mixed Varieties**. Contains a great variety of curious shaped gourds. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c.

(995) **Humulus** (Japanese Hop). A rapid growing climber of easy culture; leaves variegated. Sows itself after first year. Will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet in a single season from seed. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 30c; 1 Oz. 50c.

(997) **Moon Flower, White** (Ipomoea Noctiflora). The Ipomoea are climbers of rapid growth. If planted in rich soil in a sunny location and given plenty of water, will grow to a height of 60 to 70 feet during a single summer, and will bear immense fragrant flowers of glaucous white 7 to 8 inches across. Flowers open at sunset and close the next morning. To hasten germination soak the seed in warm water a few hours. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(1007) **Moon Flower, Blue** Of strong, vigorous growth the plants quickly attain 12 to 15 feet in height. A dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves forms a most appropriate setting for the large sky-blue flowers, which come in late summer. The flowers measure nearly four inches across and are surpassingly beautiful; of the softest blue shading to white at the throat. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus). The ever-popular old-fashioned climbing Morning Glory. It has long been a favorite for shading porches, covering screens and similar purposes. It is one of the most free-flowering and rapidly growing plants in cultivation.

(1015) **All Colors Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 15c; 1 Oz. 25c.

Morning Glory, Imperial Japanese The exquisite beauty of the Japanese Morning Glories, with their innumerable markings and shadings of brilliant colors, commands the admiration of all flower lovers. The flowers are 4 to 6 inches across and the vines are strong and robust. The leaves are prettily lobed and some of them are beautifully mottled with creamy buff.

(1025) **All Colors Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c.

(1030) **Kudzu Vine** Or Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth. Roots perennial south of Red River, hardy everywhere. Vines grow 20 to 50 feet, sometimes growing 12 inches in a day. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 45c; 1 Oz. 75c.

(1035) **Vines, All Varieties Mixed**. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Oz. 25c; 1 Oz. 40c.

(52) **Scarlet Runner Bean** One of the most ornamental varieties of the bean family, of rapid growth and producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. For training on verandas and over unsightly objects, it will be found very useful, and the beans may be cooked in the same way as the Lima Bean. Hardy annual, 20 to 40 feet. Large Pkt. 15c; 1/2 Lb. 35c; 1 Lb. 60c.

Annual Climbers Collection No. 11

In this collection we offer a well balanced selection of the hardiest, most rapid growing and finest blooming climbers in cultivation.

- 1 Pkt. Canary Bird Flower.
- 1 Pkt. Cypress Vine.
- 1 Pkt. Dutchman's Pipe.
- 1 Pkt. Moon Flower, White.
- 1 Pkt. Gourds, Mixed.
- 1 Pkt. Balsam Apple.
- 1 Pkt. Morning Glory Mixed.

Postpaid, 7 full sized Pkts. tested, proven seed only 25c.

Summer Flowering Bulbs

These roots are matured so that their flowering is certain. They often succeed when seedlings and tender plants fail to bloom.

Gladiolus—The Glory of the Garden

The easiest grown, most satisfactory flower in cultivation. The Gladiolus is one of the few flowers that can be as successfully grown by the amateur as by the professional. It is well adapted to the soil and climate of the South and Southwest, but in order to get the largest and handsomest blooms should be planted early. Order your Gladioli bulbs early and plant them just as soon as danger of frost is past.

Gladioli in Separate Colors

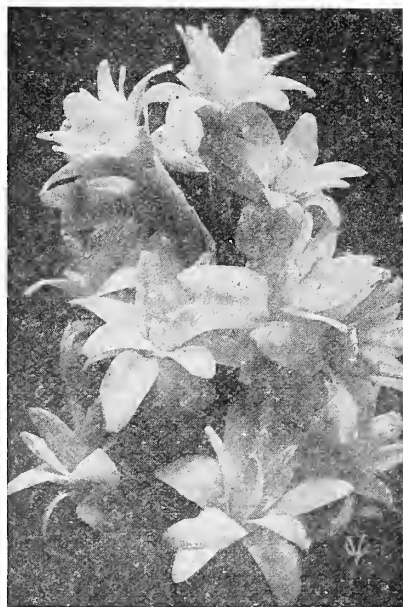
- (1100) War (Groff Hybrid). The best red Gladiolus in existence; deep blood-red, shading to crimson-black. Postpaid, 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.
- (1103) Peace (Groff Hybrid). Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. Postpaid, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.
- (1105) America. A grand pink flower, spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- (1108) Klondike. Clear yellow, with a maroon blotch in the throat. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- (1110) Panama. A grand deep pink. Flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- (1114) Emma Thursby. White, striped and blotched. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.

Gladioli in Color Mixture

- (1120) Blue Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.
- (1123) Pink Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 35c; 60c per doz; \$4.50 per 100.
- (1125) Pink and White Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 75c per doz; \$5.50 per 100.
- (1128) Scarlet and Red Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 75c per doz; \$5.50 per 100.
- (1130) Striped Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.
- (1135) Standard Mixture. A splendid collection of the largest, freest-blooming, finest colored Gladioli in cultivation. Postpaid, 6 for 25c; 35c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.

Write for special prices on large lots of mixed Gladioli.

Cannas Selected, standard varieties. Cannas make a splendid showing. They keep the lawns and yards ablaze with color. They grow well in any soil, but for best results set the roots in winter or early spring, in beds prepared as follows:



TUBEROSE—Excelsior Pearl

Dig holes 12 to 15 inches deep and fill 6 inches with good mixture of compost and soil; then top with any good soil and you can enjoy a treat all the summer through and well into the fall.

- (1200) King Humbert. 4 feet. Scarlet flowers; bronze leaves.
- (1203) Yellow King Humbert. 4 feet. Yellow flowers; green foliage.
- (1205) Burbank. 5 feet. Green foliage. Flowers canary-yellow with crimson spots.
- (1208) Louisiana. 6 feet. Foliage a glossy-green; very large. Beautiful scarlet flowers.
- (1215) David Harum. 3½ feet. Bronze foliage.
- (1218) Leonard Vaughan. 4½ feet. Rich deep bronze foliage. Flowers bright scarlet.
- (1220) Florence Vaughan. 5 feet. The most famous yellow Canna. Green leaves.
- (1222) West Virginia. Intense crimson scarlet with broad yellow edge. A very beautiful, continuous blooming variety.
- (1225) Charles Henderson. 4 feet. Crimson flowers. Green foliage.
- Price of the above Canna bulbs: Postpaid, 15c each; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per doz.
- (1230) Mixed Cannas. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

Dahlias In the following list we offer you a selected collection of the hardiest, freest-blooming Dahlias in mixture only.

- (1300) Mixed Double Dahlias. This splendid collection includes the most popular double Dahlias in cultivation. Postpaid, Extra Strong Large Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz.
- (1315) Mixed Single Dahlias. This is a collection of the most popular single Dahlias. Postpaid, Extra Strong Large Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz.

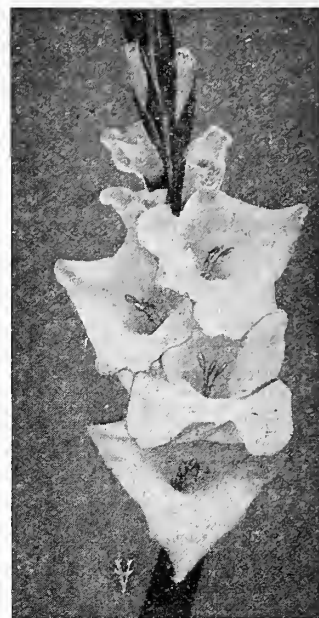
Caladium-Esculentum

(Elephant's Ear). One of the most effective and easily grown foliage plants for the lawn or border. Can be used with good effect as a border for tall-growing Cannas when edged with Coleus or other low-growing foliage plants. Succeeds best in moist locations.

- (1350) Extra Large Bulbs. 9 to 11 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz.

Tuberose The Tuberose is a beautiful, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more blossoms. It is fond of light and heat and should not be set out until danger of frost is over. For early flowers start the bulbs in pots or in hot-beds and set outside in May.

- (1365) Excelsior Dwarf Pearl. First size bulb. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 30c; 50c per doz.



Gladiolus

- (1370) Mexican Tuberose. These come from the high table land of Central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single and delightfully fragrant. They withstand all kinds of wind and weather, except hard frosts. They begin to bloom in May and are a mass of white till cut down by frost. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.

- (1380) Cinnamon Vine A well-known, hardy climber; quick grower, with beautiful, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

- (1390) Maderia Vine One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly, covered with small, white, feathery flowers. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

Oxalis (Summer Flowering). These beautiful little plants are very effective in masses or beds and are particularly valuable for edgings. They produce an unbroken row of foliage about one foot high and a continuous show of blooms.

- (1400) White. (1410) Pink. (1420) Red. Postpaid, either color, 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

When bulbs are wanted in large quantities, please write for special quotations, to be shipped by express.

Summer Flowering Bulbs—Collection No. 12

This is a splendid collection of free-blooming, summer flowering bulbs, easy to cultivate and sure to bloom in the South and Southwest. Every lover of beautiful flowers will surely enjoy this collection.

Set in the ground early to get the best results.

- 3 Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl
2 Tuberose, Mexican
6 Gladioli, Mixed
3 Dahlias, Single and Double Mixed
3 Cannas, Brilliant Flowered Mixed
1 Maderia Vine, Extra

These 18 large flowering bulbs postpaid to your address for \$1.00. No change will be allowed in this collection. Order one today.



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION
LICENSE NO. G-50372

**GARDEN
AND
FLOWER SEEDS**

Tested and Proven
Good Varieties
For
The Southwest

FIELD SEEDS

**PEDIGREED STRAINS
WE PRODUCE**

Seed Corn

Surcropper
Chisholm
Ferguson Yellow Dent

Cotton Seed

Lone Star
New Boykin
Mebane Triumph
Ferguson Triumph
Ferguson Roundnose

Seed Grains

Ferguson No. 71 Oats
Seed Wheat
Seed Barley

**OTHER HIGH GRADE
SEEDS**

Seed Corn
June Corn
Sirup Sorghums
Grain Sorghums
Milo
Kaffir
Feterita
Hegari
Forage Sorghums
Sudan Grass
Legumes
Alfalfa
Sweet Clover
Velvet Beans
Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Texas Red Oats
Spring Wheat
Millets
Stock Beets
Rape

**And All Staple
FIELD SEEDS**

Dear Sirs:

We would be glad to have you give publicity to the enclosed circular, by reading it to your classes, posting on your bulletin boards, etc., and if you do not mind, to any members of your staff, who have indication or promise in such a direction, or give us reference to encouraging prospects.

A copy of our last catalog is mailed under separate cover, marked "Personal". New catalog will follow in a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

FERGUSON SEED FARMS.

AMF*BJ..

By

How Scientific Method Makes Sure of Good Results in Breeding-Up Seeds

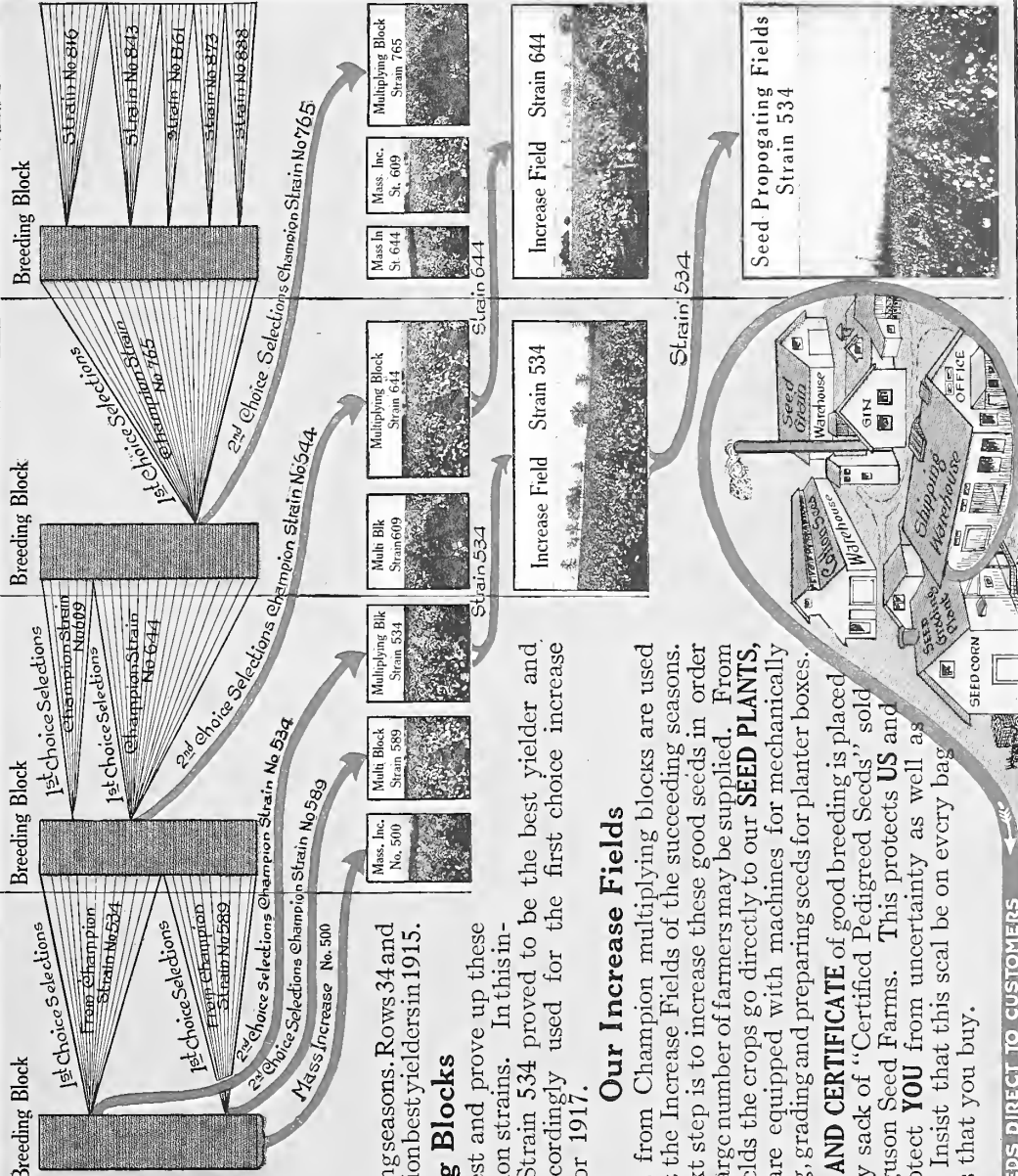
Strains 1918 Series

These are used to test seed from single plants selected from among the best plants in the best yielding rows in the breeding blocks of the preceding season. Each row, therefore, represents the purebred pedigree progeny of a superior individual plant. The best plants in these Champion rows are selected for test in the breeding blocks of the next season, and on and on for successive seasons, until the Champion rows are proved by test to be the Champion rows.

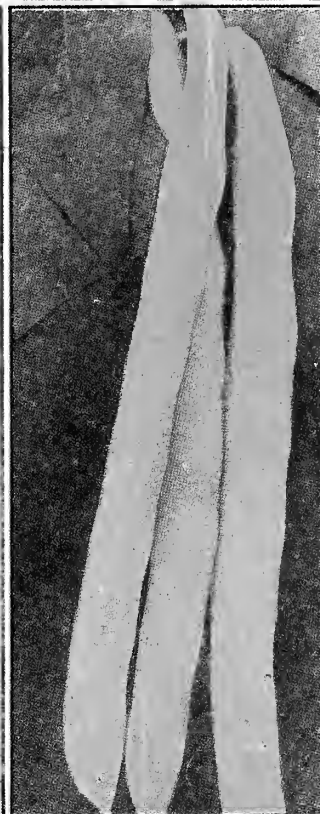
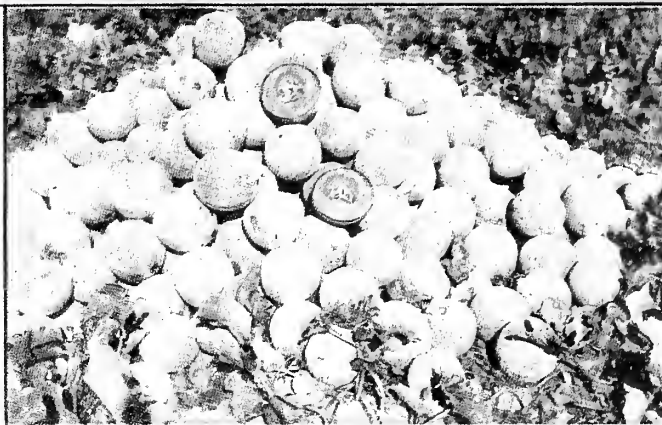
These are used to further test and prove up these Champion strains. In this instance Strain 534 proved to be the best and was accordingly used for the block for 1917.

Seeds from Champion multiplying blocks are used to plant the Increase Fields of the succeeding seasons. The next step is to increase these good seeds in order that a large number of farmers may be supplied. From these fields the crops go directly to our **SEED PLANTS**, which are equipped with machines for mechanically cleaning, grading and preparing seeds for planter boxes.

A SEAL AND CERTIFICATE of good breeding is placed on every sack of "Certified Pedigreed Seeds," sold by Ferguson Seed Farms. This protects **US** and will protect **YOU** from uncertainty as well as fraud. Insist that this seal be on every bag of seeds that you buy.



CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEEDS DIRECT TO CUSTOMERS



And yet Some Folks Don't
Grow even a Mess of Greens

